

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.
WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.]

THE OFFICIAL ELECTIONS.

THE past week has been fertile of political professions: promising has been the "very air of the time," but it has been preceded by so large a measure of performance, that the magnificence of prediction and protest is greatly subdued; never did so many candidates' addresses furnish so little of what may be called hustings' eloquence. Such latitude may be taken in treating of principles yet in debate, and measures still disputed and to be carried out, that a candidate is almost to be commiserated who is compelled to "go to the country," after the settlement of a ten years' controversy, and that settlement a final one. The old stock of political capital is "used up," and a new one has yet to be created; the old watchwords of party, "those spells upon the minds of men," have lost their power—the distinctions to which men have become accustomed are obliterated: the Guelph of Whiggism finds himself by the side of the Tory Ghibeline, and is not startled by the juxtaposition. With the ranks blended together, the old line of attack changing, and the ancient signals available as rallying points no more, no marvel that there is a cessation of hostilities: from the Conservative host has gone forth the cry that was once more feebly raised by their foes; men can hardly distinguish clearly which is which—and, "when the trumpet giveth an uncertain sound, who can prepare him for the battle?"

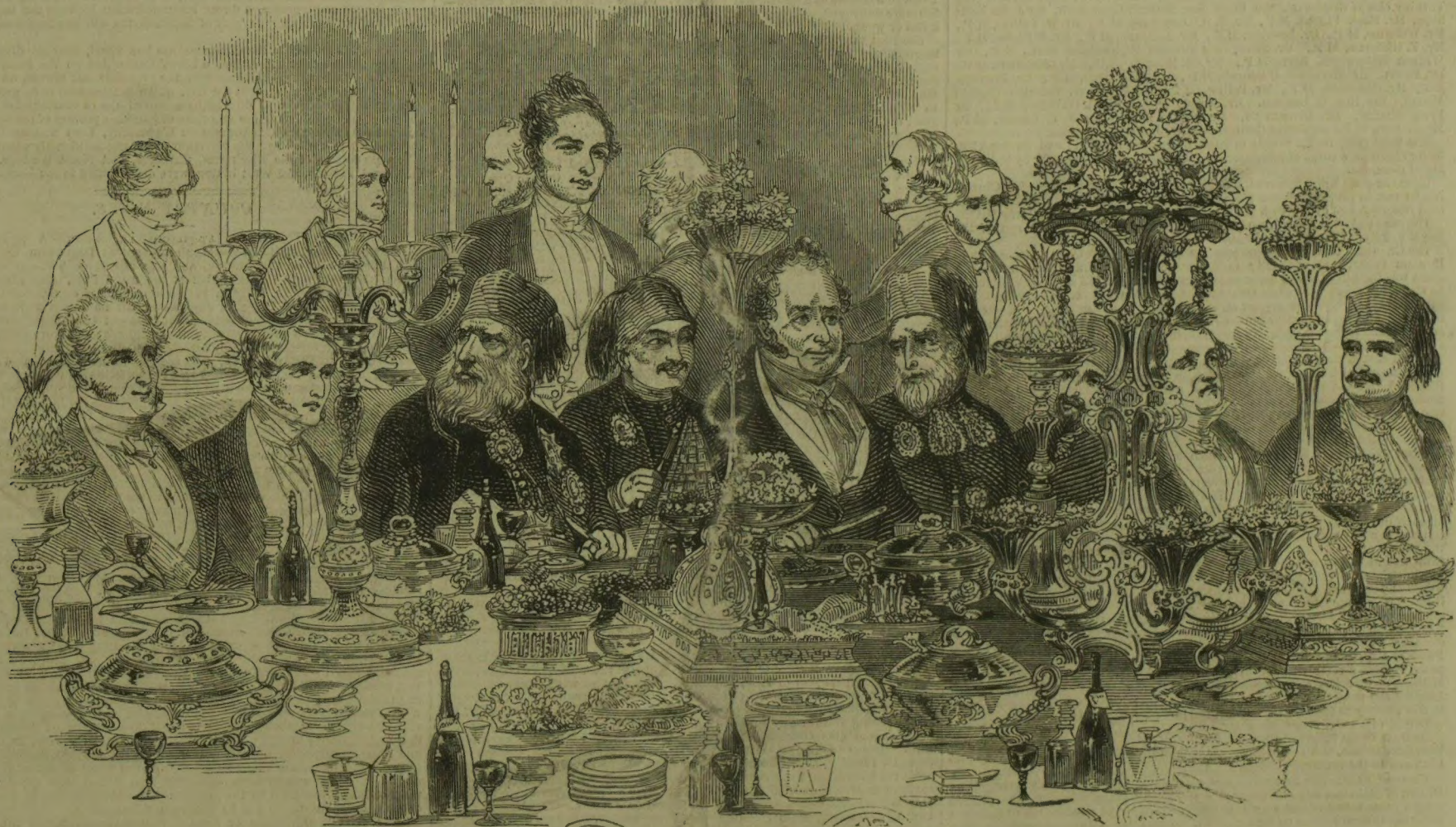
No one can read the addresses of the candidates who, by the acceptance of office, are compelled to appear before their constituents, without being struck with the great want which has been induced by the "great fact." An Election Address, generally such a huge creature of bombast, is deprived of one of its chief topics of declamation; a whole world has been struck out of the political system, and men's eyes are as yet unused to the void.

A sudden change in the orbit of that star, which men had mistaken for a fixed light, while, in reality, it was a very comet in the eccentricity of its course, has destroyed the planet that rolled on with us so long, its use disputed, its guiding power denied, but existing still, and, as existing, a continual subject of controversy. We are not yet reconciled to the loss: who, at the general election of 1841, when the Corn-Laws and the principle of Protection furnished nearly the whole ground of attack and defence, and spurred men on to the conflict which resulted in the victory of the friends and supporters of both, could have dreamed that, in the elections of 1846, they should be spoken of only in the past tense, as things abolished and overthrown, to waken animosities and animate to conflict no more? Yet this is the case; and all the addresses recently issued by the members of the new Ministry exhibit the quieting, reconciling effect of the removal of a great subject of dispute and the settlement of a question that has stood a siege as long as that of Troy. The sum and substance of all of them is congratulation on the accomplishment of the victory, though gained under another and unlooked-for chief, with a little excusable self-laudation on the score of superior consistency and foresight in those who predicted all that has now happened, years ago, and actually underwent official martyrdom in the cause, before they were enabled to triumph in opposition. Then comes a promise of dealing with the few relics of the old system, the mere fringes and tassels of the outworn and rejected garment, which it will be apparently for the Whigs to shear away; a few phrases of course, complimentary to the constituency, conclude the documents, each of which has an unusual resemblance to the other; in none can be found any single great question like those which of old divided men into contending hosts upon the battle ground of parties and politics. As the language of men is always a faithful index of the feeling of the time, so the calm and quietude of the constituencies are in perfect harmony with the absence of excitement in the appeals made to them. There is not enough difference between the two great parties to ground an Opposition upon; formerly it would have been quite impossible for a whole Ministry to have gone through the fiery ordeal of the hustings unscathed; it was a great point to baffle a holder of office in the attempt to regain his seat in Parliament; it

was the heaviest blow that could be given to a new Government, inflicted at the most critical moment; the higher the office held by the individual, the greater the incentive to trip him up at the threshold. Yet now all the members of the Whig Government are re-elected unopposed! The approaching dissolution of the present Parliament may, to some extent, account for the comparative indifference exhibited; but much of it arises from the temporary fusion of parties, and the loss of the greatest cause of difference between them; the citadel having been surrendered, there is naturally a suspension of hostilities. But how long will the calm continue?

Not long, though the revival of the conflict of principles and parties in all their fierceness will not be immediate. Time awakens to activity quite as much as he bears away to oblivion. We shall be no more exempted from struggles and contests than our fathers, nor have we reason to hope that our lives will be less of a "warfare upon earth" than theirs; the most we can expect is that our battles will be fought in a better spirit, and that victory will bring no needless pain and humiliation to the vanquished. And what will be the subjects of dispute? As far as we can judge of the future by the tendencies of the present, we believe the controversies through which we have yet to pass will be rather on social than political questions. We have more than once remarked on this peculiarity of the time. As each great question that has divided the opinions of men is settled, others, which had till then been secondary, make their way to the front rank. Already do measures, which have long been talked of as desirable, begin to take shape as actual necessities.

The physical condition of the people of England alone presents many awful anomalies—problems, with the solutions of which the statesmen of the future must be prepared, or cease to be Leaders. There is a growing consciousness of this fact; and signs are already visible of the action required to deal with it. One great statesman has done homage to the opinion of the time; his successor looks forward, evidently preparing for the questions that rise dimly and indistinct in the distance, their evils as yet more clearly perceived than the effectual remedies. Lord John Russell, in his address to the electors of the City of London, expressly says, "great social



THE REFORM CLUB BANQUET TO IBRAHIM PACHA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

improvements are required," and particularises some of them—as Public Education, the Treatment of Criminals, the sanitary condition of towns and villages, the unexampled discontent and misery of Ireland. Do not these things present a field of exertion that will task the highest intellect and the strongest resolution? On these and other questions yet to arise, the attempt to remedy acknowledged evils will affect the interests of those who profit by them, and all the old cycle of resistances, hatreds, prophecies of ruin to the nation, accusations of corruption, blindness, and presumption, against the innovators, will be begun again. We must not flatter ourselves that we have entered on the Political Millennium, and that the demands on the energies of the improvers of their race will be no longer needed; the "chainers of the wheel" will never cease to exist, though the Car of Time rolls on in spite of them, and bears Improvement with it. The present political calm is for the moment only; as each of the great social questions of the future rises, it will become political, gathering round it the warring hosts, under other circumstances; they will have new names, and fresh badges of distinction, but the great battle will be the same. Some truths will be too self-evident, some practical measures too clearly necessary to be resisted; but the antagonism of human nature will always display itself in some shape or other, at the present moment, its spirit is not dead but sleeping.

REFORM CLUB DINNER TO IBRAHIM PACHA.

On Friday, the 3rd inst., the members of the Reform Club entertained Ibrahim Pacha, and his suite, at a magnificent banquet, at the Club House, in Pall Mall. The dinner was given by the members not only as a mark of their respect for a stranger illustrious alike for his talents and his position, but to do especial honour to him for the facilities afforded to the English traffic during the events in Syria, and for the improvements which have been effected by him and his father in Egypt. The compliment was enhanced by the invitation being conveyed through Sir Charles Napier, and it was at once frankly and warmly accepted.

His Highness, attended by Sami Pacha, Colonel Benfort, M. Nubar, and Major C. Dickson, arrived at the Club House, in Pall Mall, precisely at ten minutes after seven o'clock, and was received by Viscount Palmerston, Sir Charles Napier, Mr. Bannerman, Mr. Bond, the Secretary, &c. The saloon was crowded by the members of the Club when the Pacha reached the Club House; and the corridor surrounding that splendid apartment was thronged by elegantly-dressed ladies. The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards welcomed the arrival of his Highness by playing the Sultan's March.

Sir Charles Napier conducted the illustrious Pacha to the grand dining-room, followed by Viscount Palmerston and the leading members of the Club, and the suite of his Highness.

Edib Effendi, the Turkish *chargé d'affaires*, came shortly afterwards, and was ushered to the drawing-room, where the Pacha had already arrived.

The arrangements for the event were very complete; and it is scarcely necessary to say, the entertainment was served in a style of consummate splendour. The banquet took place in the spacious dining-room, covers being laid for one hundred and fifty-four guests. The table presented a splendid *ensemble*, and was principally illuminated from silver candelabra arranged along the centre, alternating with vases of the choicest flowers.

According to Eastern fashion, the centre of the tables was filled with pipes, grapes, and other choice fruits in profusion. The middle of the room was the seat of honour. Immediately facing his Highness was a large pyramid, bearing drawings of Mehmet Ali and Ibrahim Pacha, and opposite the chairman was a large ship. Our artist has chosen for his illustration this very splendid *coup-d'œil*.

The repast was most sumptuous, and did the highest credit to the skill and taste of M. Soyer, the celebrated *chef de cuisine*. We subjoin the *carte*.

SEIZE POTAGES.—Quatre à la Victoria, Quatre à la Louis Philippe, Quatre à la Colbert, Quatre à la Comte de Paris aux Légumes printaniers.

SEIZE POISSONS.—Quatre de Turbot Sauce à la Mazarine, Quatre de Saumon de Severn à la Russe aux Légumes vertes, Quatre de Frites chaudes de Calais à la Banquière, Quatre de Rissolettes à la Pompadour, Quatre de Grenadins de Beuf à la Beyrou, Six de Coquelettes d'Agneau à la Vicomtesse, Quatre de Turbans Epigramme de Levercau au fumet.

SEIZE RÔTIS.—Quatre de Chappons à la Nelson, Quatre de Saddleback of Southdown Mutton rôti à la Soyer, Quatre de Poulardes en Dindane, Quatre de Saddleback d'Agneau rôti à la Sévigné.

CINQUANTE-QUATRE ENTREES.—Six de Poussins printaniers à l'Ambassadrice, Six de Coquelettes de Mouton à la Reform, Quatre de Ris de Veau piqués en Macédoine de Légumes, Quatre de Petits Vol-au-Vents aux Laitances de Maquereaux, Quatre de Timbales de Riz aux Quenx d'Agneau, Quatre de Jambonneaux braisés au Vin de Madère, Quatre de Volailles farcies à la Russe aux Légumes vertes, Quatre de Frites chaudes de Calais à la Banquière, Quatre de Rissolettes à la Pompadour, Quatre de Grenadins de Beuf à la Beyrou, Six de Coquelettes d'Agneau à la Vicomtesse, Quatre de Turbans Epigramme de Levercau au fumet.

SEIZE RÔTIS.—Quatre de Turkey Poul piqués et bardes, Quatre de Cannelons au Jus de Bigarades, Quatre de Levercau au Jus de Groseilles, Quatre de Gros Chappons au Cresson.

CINQUANTE-QUATRE EXTREMES.—Six de Gelees Macedoine de Fruits au Dantzic, Quatre de Turbans de Merisiers demi glacés, Quatre de Charlotte Prussienne, Six de Croquantes d'Amandes aux Cerises, Quatre de Galantines à la Volière, Quatre de Mirotons de Homard à l'Indienne, Quatre de Salades de Volaille à la Soyer, Quatre de Haricots verts au Beurre Noisette, Six de Tartarets pralinés aux Abricots, Quatre de Pain de Péches au Noyau, Quatre de petits Pôis à l'Anglo-Française, Quatre de Gelees cristallines à l'Ananas.

SEIZE RÔTIS.—La Crème d'Egypte, à Ibrahim Pacha, Le Gâteau Britannique à l'Admiral, Quatre de Jambons glacés au Surpasse, Quatre de Manivars de Champignons au Curaçao en Surprise, Quatre de Coquelettes en Surprise à la Reform, Deux de Merisiers Chinois Pagoda aux Fraises.

The Members of the Club having taken their seats at the table, the Pacha, punctually at half-past seven, passed from the drawing-room to the dining-room of the Club. Sir Charles Napier accompanied his Highness. The military band, as the distinguished guests entered the room, struck up "The Roast Beef of Old England."

The chair was occupied by Sir Charles Napier; upon whose right sat the Pacha (with his interpreter), and next to him Lord Palmerston. Amongst those present, in addition to the Pacha and his suite, we observed Edib Effendi (the Turkish *chargé d'affaires*), the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, Sir John Easthope, Mr. Mark Phillips, M.P., Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., Mr. W. Collins, M.P., Mr. Williams, M.P., Dr. Bowring, M.P., Mr. A. Hastie, M.P., Mr. J. Hume, M.P., Mr. T. Gisborne, M.P., Dr. Shaw, Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart., M.P., Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P., Mr. M. Mitcalfe, M.P., Mr. J. Collett, M.P., Dr. Power, Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell, M.P., Mr. D. R. Ross, M.P., Dr. Prendergast, Mr. Chapman, M.P., Mr. Bellow, M.P., Mr. McGregor, the Hon. Captain Vivian, the Hon. C. Lawless, Mr. Muntz, M.P., Mr. H. G. Ward, M.P., Sir Percy Shelley, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Shafto Adair, Mr. J. T. Leader, M.P., Mr. Moffatt, M.P., Sir James Carmichael, Mr. J. Parkes, &c. &c.

The band performed a variety of music during the banquet; and on the cloth being removed, a corps of professional vocalists enlivened the party by the singing of glees, &c.

Upon the cloth being removed, the "Non Nobis" was sung, when Sir Charles Napier rose to propose the first toast, "The Queen," which was received with loud cheering, and drunk with the usual honours. "God save the Queen."

The next toast was, "Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." (Three times three.)

The Chairman then rose to propose the toast of the evening, "The Health of Ibrahim Pacha, and prosperity to Egypt." (Loud cheers.) Their illustrious guest was the son of one of the most remarkable men of this age, one who might be characterised as "the great Oriental Reformer," and the services he had rendered to his country were beyond all appreciation. As to their guest that evening, every gentleman present must have read the account of the wars in the East, and they well knew the gallantry which their honoured guest had at all times displayed. (Cheers.) They had no business to enter into the policy of the wars in which he had embarked, but whether the policy of those wars was right or wrong, their illustrious guest did right to obey the orders he had received. (Cheers.) He had proved himself a great soldier, and his plans had been attended with great success. But he had another, and perhaps higher, qualification—much as he was to be praised in war, he was in peace an eminent agriculturist. (Cheers.) During peace he had governed Syria with great honour, and he had cultivated the arts and sciences, and had promoted the progress of agriculture, which he had followed with such energy as to be wholly unexampled. (Cheers.) He had also established order within his dominions; he had put down robbers, and European travellers now traversed freely, not only Syria, but all parts of his dominions. (Cheers.) The improvements which Mehmet Ali had introduced had received a willing co-operation from their illustrious guest. After all their quarrels in the East, his Highness had been received by the people of this country in a way which was, he believed, pleasant and agreeable;—(cheers)—still the honour of the first public entertainment had been reserved for the Reform Club, and he was sure that when he returned to his own country, he would tell his illustrious father how well he had been received in this country, and that this would be taken as a kind of repayment for the kind attention ever shown to Englishmen in Egypt, whether in peace or in war. (Loud cheers.) For he must allude to what all knew, that even when war waged in the East, the treaty with the Ottoman empire was held inviolate, and not a letter from our Eastern possessions was opened. (Great cheering, and cries of "No Graham in Egypt.") The Pacha of Egypt had thus shown an example worthy of the imitation of all European Powers for the manner in which he had conducted that unhappy war. Without further preface, he would propose "The health of their illustrious guest, long life and prosperity to him, and might he carry the experience he had gained in this country to the improvement of Egypt." (Loud cheers.)

Drunk with three times three.

Ibrahim Pacha returned thanks. He was gratified with the honour which had been done to him, and he felt most deeply the reception he had met with in that Club and in the country. (Cheers.)

Viscount Palmerston rose with great pleasure to propose the next toast, "The Health of Mehmet Ali, and prosperity to Egypt." (Loud cheers.) He had been truly a great reformer and a great agriculturist in Egypt; and he hoped he might add, that though he was an agriculturist, he was not a Protectionist. (Cheers.) His Lordship concluded a most eloquent speech referring to the character and genius of Mehmet Ali, and the identity of British interests with the prosperity of Egypt; and the toast was drunk with three times three, amidst great cheering.

The Pacha (through his interpreter) returned thanks, in the warmest manner, for the compliment they had paid to his father, and to the country of his birth. (Cheers.) The prosperity of Egypt was what was nearest to his heart, and he

trusted the close alliance between England and Egypt would conduce to the prosperity of each. (Cheers again and again renewed.)

The Pacha's address was delivered in the most animated manner, and with great feeling, the company applauding with great enthusiasm.

Mr. D. Ross then gave "The health of the Representative of the Turkish Government. The *Chargé d'affaires* returned thanks, trusting that the good will existing between England and the Ottoman empire would always be reciprocal.

The Chairman having proposed "The Army and Navy," for which Captain Vivian and Captain Lamont respectively returned thanks,

The Chairman proposed "The health of her Majesty's Ministers," which was responded to by

Viscount Palmerston, who trusted that the Ministers would receive the support of the people to those measures of progressive reform with which their existence was identified. (Cheers.) It was with no small satisfaction that they had seen the measures for which they had been turned out of office carried by the late Ministry. (Cries of "Mr. Cobden!") He referred to the exertions of all commercial reformers, when he declared that those measures which had been contumaciously rejected were the very measures on which her Majesty's present advisers now accepted office. (Cheers.) And while he asked the support of reformers, which they so much needed, he trusted the measures would be such as to merit the approbation of every commercial and political reformer. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Ward proposed "The Health of the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Besborough), and Prosperity to Ireland." The toast was drunk with three times three, and acknowledged by Mr. Sheil, in a brilliant speech, which we regret we have not space to report.

The Right Honourable Gentleman then proposed "The Health of Sir Charles Napier." As soon as the applause had ceased, the gallant officer returned thanks; and, after some further toasts were proposed, his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, who seemed highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening, retired to the drawing-room, and partook of coffee. Several of the ladies, who had remained during the evening, were presented to his Highness, who, shortly after eleven o'clock, with his suite, closed his visit, and left for Mirat's.

His Highness expressed his obligations to the Members of the Reform Club for the magnificent entertainment they had given him.

M. Nubar communicated the Pacha's grateful sentiments as interpreter.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

We see from the Paris papers that the news of the formation of a Cabinet by Lord John Russell, which was received in Paris on Sunday, produced a very favourable impression, especially as the entry of Earl Grey and his friends showed that there was no truth in the report of a division in the Whig camp.

Our readers will recollect that we were able to announce the fact that the obstacle which before existed to a Cabinet of which Earl Grey and Lord Palmerston formed a part, had been removed.

The *Débats* considers the adhesion of Earl Grey a circumstance of great importance. "This fact," says our contemporary, "proves that the differences in the Whig party had been removed, and gives to the new Cabinet much more solidity and chance of durability. Considered in each of its members, the Administration of Lord John Russell is more than equal to all parliamentary necessities. It would be difficult to find, in so restricted a number, so many men of talent."

The *Constitutionnel* expresses its cordial wishes for the success of the new Ministry, and infers from the declarations of Sir Robert Peel, that Lord John Russell and his colleagues will find support from him and his party in all Liberal measures, and especially in regard to Ireland.

Mlle. Rachel was expected to perform in London on Monday last, but a Lille journal, of the 4th, informs us that Mlle. Rachel was attacked on the 3rd, after the play of "Virginia," with serious illness, resembling in many of its symptoms the Asiatic cholera, but her physicians have declared that she is free from that dangerous affliction. A later account states that Mlle. Rachel was improving, and there were reasons to hope that a rapid convalescence would take place.

The session of the French Chambers is closed. In France the session is not terminated, as in England, by a speech from the Throne. The only ceremony observed upon the occasion is the reading of the Royal decree declaring the session closed, which is communicated to each Chamber by the members of the Cabinet.

On the present occasion the decree was carried to the Chamber of Peers by M. Martin (du Nord), M. Guizot, and the Baron de Mackau, and to the Chamber of Deputies by General de St. Yon, M. Duchatel, M. Dumon, and M. Lacave-Laplagne. The two Chambers immediately afterwards adjourned.

A dreadful accident took place on Friday (last week) on board a steamer plying between Paris and Montreuil. The boiler of the engine exploded with great violence, the engineer and two stokers were killed, and several passengers dangerously wounded.

The *Moniteur Algérien* of the 25th ult. gives an account of an affair between the force under Colonel Eynard and a body of the enemy, consisting of 600 infantry and 50 cavalry, near Setif, on the 7th. The enemy was dispersed, after leaving more than 50 dead on the field of battle. The French had 4 killed and 21 wounded. On the 10th, the French attacked a large Kabyle force and dispersed it, after a combat of six hours. The loss of the Kabyles is said to have been considerable.

The *Sud* of Marseilles states from Rome, that a letter addressed by the new Pope to Count Rossi, the French Ambassador, is the following passage:—"Write to your King that I love him—that I love France—and ask him to show the same kindness to me as he did to my predecessor."

Accounts from Oran state that the French have taken a terrible revenge of the natives for the massacre of the French prisoners at Sidi-Ibrahim. Despatches have been received from General Cavaignac, the Commander-in-Chief of the division of the army stationed at Djemma-Ghazaouat, which state that the Arabs, taking advantage of the temporary absence of the General, made a show of attacking some detachments of troops employed in repairing the road between Ghazaouat and the frontier. The troops immediately ceased working, and sent an express to General Cavaignac, with an account of the apprehended danger. General Cavaignac immediately returned with the detachment under his command, and contrived to get the Arabs between his column and the sea, so that they could not by any possibility escape. He then attacked them fiercely, and the wretched horde of Arabs were butchered to a man. The greater portion were destroyed by the fire of the troops, and the remainder were driven into the sea, and drowned. The whole affair was a disgraceful butchery. Of the Arabs not a soul escaped—500 were destroyed. Of the French there does not appear to have been a man killed or wounded.

The heat in Paris on Saturday and Sunday was excessive. On Sunday the thermometer of Fahrenheit rose to 97°. With three exceptions, this is the highest degree of heat known in Paris during the last fifty years. In 1800, the thermometer reached precisely the same point as on Sunday. In 1802, the thermometer stood one day, at two o'clock, at 99° 10-10ths Centigrade (103° Fahrenheit). In 1825, the highest degree of heat was 38° 9-19ths (104° Fahrenheit). Since that year, the greatest degree of heat was under that of Sunday. The weather, however, was much cooler on Monday.

THE UNITED STATES.

New York papers, of the 18th of June, have been received by the packet-ship *Quebec*. The only interest which they possess relates to the Oregon Question.—In the House of Representatives, on the 16th of June, Mr. McDowell, of Ohio, moved a suspension of the rules, in order to introduce a resolution embodying a protest against the treaty in progress for a settlement of the Oregon Question. The resolution and preamble assume that this is a question proper for the action of the whole legislative power; for the attempt secretly to adjust the matter while the people and their representatives are ignorant of the terms, would be doing injustice to the rights of the people, and "consummated" no obligatory force upon them—therefore,

"Resolved—That, in the opinion of the House, it is the duty of the Senate to postpone the further consideration and action upon the same, and submit it to the people for their action and consideration."

The remaining resolutions censure the President and Senate for executive and senatorial supremacy, and for secret conclave, by which to hide their proceedings from the public under the midnight veil.

On his motion to suspend the rules, the yeas were 35, nays 156. So the motion was lost.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon, of the 30th ult., state that a Miguelite movement had manifested itself in the province of Tras-os Montes. At Montalegre, a small town near Chaves, Don Miguel had been proclaimed in due form by a party of armed men, who, on the appearance of a detachment of troops, immediately dispersed. No fear was entertained in Lisbon of the result of the movement. Government had ordered the 7th Regiment of Infantry to be ready to march for Oporto, as a precautionary measure. Prompt measures were taken to check any further attempts of the Miguelites, and the Government placed full reliance on the cordial support of all sections of the Liberal party.

Everything in Lisbon was tranquil.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

The *Toy* steamer has arrived with accounts from the West Indies and from Mexico. It appears from the West India papers that a favourable change of the weather has occurred in many of the islands, too late, however, to repair the great damage the long-continued drought occasioned. The *Barbadoes Standard* states that they have had several showers. The rain appears to have been general; it continued to the end of the month.

The *Trinidad Standard* estimates the probable amount of sugar likely to reach the home market, as the crop from that island for 1846, at 22,000 hds., a decrease on the past year of 1265, and 2000 hds. short of what might have been expected from the appearance of the crop at the commencement. The crop of the coming year, it is said, will prove a short one, probably not more than 17,000 hds., arising from many untoward circumstances, especially the frequency of fires. These fires continue. In Naparima, the principal sugar district, a severe fire commenced (16th) on Friendship Estate, and swept Esplanade, Corinth, Concord, Ne Plus Ultra, Mr. Navet's Mon Repos, and Mr. St. Andre's estates, and entered the suburbs of San Fernando; a change of wind saved the town. The fire ravaged an area of ground five miles in extent; a spark from a boiling-house chimney was the cause. A similar conflagration occurred the following day at Cedros, devastating the St. John, Union, Perseverance, and Lochanagar estates; on the latter it destroyed canes sufficient to make 150 hds. of sugar; the village fell a prey to the flames. Lord Harris, the Governor, exerted himself greatly during this severe visitation, in giving directions and using every effort to subdue the fires.

One or two slight showers had fallen in Grenada, but the severe drought in that island for the most part continued, and the estates are in a deplorable state. A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Jamaica, but was unattended with damage.

The letters from Mexico are to the 31st of May.

The Mexican ports on the Atlantic were blockaded by the American squadron, and an attack on the castle of San Juan de Ulla was expected immediately.

The port of Mazatlan and city of Guadalajara had both declared against the Government. The republic seemed to be fast verging on anarchy.

Arista's army in the north was understood to have dispersed in great confusion.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.—At five o'clock a large number of Peers were present, the members of the late Administration taking their seats on the Opposition benches. On the Ministerial side of the House, were Earl Grey, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Campbell, Earl Minto, Lord Langdale, Lord Radnor, Lord Kinnaird, &c. On the Opposition side of the House were the Dukes of Buckingham and Richmond, Lord Stanley, the Earl of Mornington, Lord Roden, Lord Redesdale, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Devon, &c. The new Lord Chancellor (Lord Cottenham) took his seat on the woolsack at a few minutes past five o'clock. He was congratulated by Lord Lyndhurst and several other Peers as soon as he had taken his seat. The Duke of Cambridge was in the House for a short period. He sat beside the Lord Chancellor on the woolsack, and conversed with him for some time. As the members of the late Government entered the House they were received with laughter by their colleagues and supporters on the Opposition Benches, and when Lord Brougham (who took his seat between Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Stanley) arrived, there was a general laugh, and cries of "hear, hear."

Nothing but private business was transacted, and it was arranged that the House should sit daily for the same purpose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE NEW MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

On the motion of Mr. TUFNELL, the Speaker was directed to issue his warrants to the Clerk of the Crown to make out new writs for the election of members to serve in Parliament for the following places, vacated by the acceptance of the several offices enumerated below by the late representatives:—

For the city of Chester, in the room of J. Jarvis, Esq., who had accepted the office of Solicitor-General.

For the Southern Division of the county of Stafford, in the room of George Anson, Esq., commonly called the Hon. George Anson, who had accepted the office of Clerk of her Majesty's Ordnance.

For the Tower Hamlets, in the room of Charles Richard Fox, Esq., who had accepted the office of Surveyor-General of her Majesty's Ordnance.

For the borough of Greenwich, in the room of John D. Dundas, Esq., who had accepted the office of one of the Commissioners for discharging the office of Lord High Admiral.

For the city of Gloucester, in the room of the Hon. Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, who had accepted the office of one of the Commissioners for discharging the office of Lord High Admiral.

For the borough of Hertford, in the room of the Hon. William F. Cowper, who had accepted a similar office.

For the borough of Evesham, in the room of Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, Esq., commonly called Lord Marcus Hill, who had accepted the office of Comptroller-General of her Majesty's Household.

For the county of Roscommon, in the room of the O'Conor Don, who had accepted the office of one of the Commissioners for discharging the office of Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain and Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.

For the borough of Richmond, in the room of Henry Rich, Esq., who had accepted a similar office.

For the borough of Manchester, in the room of Thomas Milner Gibson, Esq., who had accepted the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

On the motion of Mr. THORNELEY, the issue of a new writ was ordered for the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the South Division of Lancashire, in the room of Lord Francis Egerton, now Earl of Ellesmere, called since his election to the House of Peers.

Some private business was disposed of, and at six o'clock the House adjourned till the following day at twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Nothing of importance was done to-day, and, after sitting about an hour, the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock.

NEW WRITS.—New writs were ordered to be issued for the borough of Lichfield, in the room of Charles Buller, Esq., who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Judge Advocate-General. For the city of Edinburgh, in the room of William Gibson Craig, Esq., who had accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury.

A long discussion took place on the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway, and eventually the bill was ordered to be re-committed. The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Bill was read a third time and passed; and the House adjourned, about four o'clock, till Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The House sat for a short time to-day, but merely for the transaction of private business, and nothing of importance occurred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House sat at twelve o'clock to proceed with private business.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. McCintock took the oath and his seat for the county of Carlow, in the room of Mr. Bunbury, deceased.

NEW WRIT.—On the motion of Mr. Tufnell, a new writ was ordered for Lichfield, in the room of Lord Alfred Paget, who had accepted the office of Clerk Marshal (Chief Querry), in the room of Lord Charles Wellesley.

A great many bills (chiefly railway bills) were read a third time and passed; and at two o'clock the House adjourned till Friday, at twelve.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

Very little has been done in the Railway Committees this week. There was, however, an important decision on Wednesday in Group XVII., in favour of the Manchester and Southampton Railway in its integrity from Cheltenham to Southampton. By this line, which, however, it is expected will take at least three years for its construction, a direct communication between the manufacturing districts of England and the port of Southampton will be effected without break of gauge.

Now that anomalies in the Commons are less novel, they are diversifying the decisions of the Lords. Recently, a Lords' Committee on the Buckinghamshire (from Tring to Banbury) Bill declared the preamble not proved, on the ground, as stated by Lord Stanley, that the line, as an independent one, would not pay. Subsequently, the Duke of Buckingham moved the re-commitment of the bill, for the purpose of considering the propriety of passing a portion of the scheme. The rejected bill entered on this process on Wednesday, Lord Stanley in the chair, and that which a week ago was condemned was unconditionally granted.

The preambles of the Blackburn, Clitheroe, and North Western, and of the Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding, were also granted in the Lords.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN, at DAGENHAM, ESSEX.—A police-constable, named George Clarke, 313 K, has been murdered at Dagenham, Essex. He had been but recently on that station, and was missed on Tuesday morning (last week). Not returning to his station at the usual time, much alarm was occasioned, as he was known to be a person of extremely correct habits, and much respected in the force. Day after day passed, but no tidings were heard of the missing man, and it was apprehended that he might have made away with himself. All the ponds and canals in the neighbourhood were dragged; all the copses and wood recesses carefully searched, but to no purpose. About half-past seven o'clock, on Friday evening, those engaged in the inquiry found a constable's staff on a part of the poor fellow's beat; and, following up the pursuit by such traces as offered themselves, a little farther on they found his cutlass sticking in a hedge. It was covered with blood from the point to the hilt, and was somewhat hacked on the edge. Further traces led them into the midst of a corn-field, where the body of the murdered man was found, with his head mangled in a most shocking manner, evidently by some person or persons who had wrested his cutlass from him, and turned it against himself. His left eye was forced nearly out of the socket, and the utmost violence had been used. The spot where the body was found was a quarter of a mile from any thoroughfare, though still within the beat of the deceased. No clue to the motive of this outrageous murder has as yet been traced. An adjournment of the inquest took place, in order that further evidence might, if possible, be obtained.

THUNDER-STORM IN THE COUNTRY.—One of the most terrific storms of thunder and lightning that has occurred for many years passed over the lower part of Somersetshire and part of Devonshire, on Sunday morning last. At the town of Wellington, a melancholy accident was caused by the storm. A number of children were being instructed in the Sunday school connected with one of the dissenting congregations of the town, when the lightning struck the building. It would seem that it was attracted by the nails in some slates with which the school was faced, for a great number of these were torn down; the electric current then passed through a window, breaking away the framework, into the school. One young lad, named Edward Harcomb, was killed on the spot. A lad named Davey was struck senseless, and has remained so ever since; a third boy, named Lapcomb, was so severely hurt, that fears for his life are entertained, and two or three more children were thrown down, and more or less injured.

A very violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, passed over Windsor, between two and three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, in a south-easterly direction. The lightning (which was vivid in the extreme, and almost continuous for nearly half an hour) was accompanied by peals of thunder awfully loud and alarming. During the whole of Saturday and Sunday morning the heat was far more oppressive than it had been experienced in the town and neighbourhood for the past month, the thermometer in the Royal Gardens at Frogmore standing at 93 degrees in the shade.

DESTRUCTION OF HOUSES AT SOHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—In our late edition last week, we stated that a fire broke out on Thursday, at Soham, Cambridgeshire, and no less than 13 houses were destroyed. The damage is estimated at £5000. The number of persons rendered homeless by the calamity is 79. An inquiry has been instituted into the origin of the fire, the result of which is that two persons were apprehended, and having undergone an examination were remanded. Their names are Cornelius Harvey and his nephew, James Harvey; the former is a man of independent property, and the latter a grocer and draper of the town.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RE-ELECTION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL FOR LONDON.

Wednesday having been fixed for the election of a member for the City of London, in the room of Lord John Russell, who has accepted the office of First Lord of the Treasury, vast crowds of persons were seen wending their way through the streets and alleys of the City towards Guildhall.

At eleven o'clock an immense crowd had assembled in front of the Hall, and, when the doors were opened, a tremendous rush was made by a highly-respectable crowd of eager electors.

At a quarter past eleven Lord John Russell arrived at Guildhall, and was received with the most enthusiastic and prolonged applause, and expressions of approbation both loud and deep. On his entering the Hall, he was received with the most vociferous cheering, which made the Hall ring again, and almost shook the venerable figures of the City gods, Gog and Magog. By half-past eleven o'clock the Hall was "crammed," and every jutting on which a hold could be maintained had a figure dangling from it. There could not have been less than 3000 persons present.

At twelve o'clock Messrs. Chaplin and Laurie, the Sheriffs, appeared on the hustings, preceded by the Under-Sheriffs, City Marshal, and other civic functionaries. Lord John Russell was again received with most tremendous cheering.

Amongst those on the platform we observed J. A. Smith, Esq., M.P.; A. W. Roberts, Esq.; D. Salomons, Esq.; S. J. Loyd, Esq.; James Morrison, Esq., M.P.; — Prevost, Esq.; Sir R. B. Phillips, M.P.; William Hawes, Esq.; T. J. Travers, Esq.; H. L. Keeling, Esq.; B. Colwin, Esq.; S. G. Whitbread, Esq.; Sir George Larpent, Bart.; Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart.; Alderman Sir James Duke; Baron de Rothschild; Alderman Humphrey, M.P.; M. Foster, Esq., M.P.; J. A. Hankey, Esq.; Thomas A. Hankey, Esq.; G. F. Prescott, Esq.; James Pattison, Esq., M.P.; Alderman T. Wood, &c. &c.

Samuel Jones Loyd, Esq., came forward to nominate Lord John Russell, as a fit and proper person to represent the City of London, a duty which he did with the utmost satisfaction. He (Mr. Loyd) could not forego the opportunity of expressing his continued adherence to the glorious principles of Free-Trade, which had at last become triumphant, and from the recognition of which by the Parliament he augured a glorious career to our country. Honour to that great principle, founded as it was upon truth and justice—a principle which was every way calculated to establish concord amongst us internally, as well as bind together the nations of the earth in the golden bond of peace—honour to all who had advanced that principle; and none had done more towards it than the noble Lord whom they were about to send back to his place in Parliament.

Samuel Gurney, Esq., seconded the nomination. He did so with great pride and satisfaction, and he trusted they would elect with entire unanimity his honoured friend Lord John Russell. The great cause of education had been ably supported by the noble Lord, and on this ground he was anxious to support the noble Lord, who had given his sanction to the cause when it was not so popular as it was now. That was a circumstance which gave the noble Lord great claims upon the support of the City of London. He hoped to see the great cause of Free-Trade carried out without any infringement upon higher principles.

The Sheriff here asked if there was any other candidate? Cries of ("No, no.") A show of hands was called for, which the Sheriff declared to be unanimously in favour of Lord John Russell. (Here there were several rounds of cheering.)

The Sheriff then declared that Lord John Russell was duly elected. (Here the cheering was renewed, and Lord John Russell came forward, which was the signal for its repetition. The cheering was carried on for some time.)

Lord J. Russell then said:—

Gentlemen, On Monday last her Majesty was graciously pleased to desire that I should kiss her hand as First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury. To-day you have done me the distinguished honour of electing me as a member for this great city, the metropolis of the commerce, not only of this empire but of the world. (Cheers.) Such honour, gentlemen, while it fills me with gratitude, at the same time inspires me with awe. (Hear.) Gentlemen, I cannot venture to say that I can adequately discharge the duty which has been imposed upon me; but, at all events, on looking back to the measures which I have proposed, to the principles which I have asserted, and to the votes which I have given, I can say that I stand here to carry into effect those measures, and to give life to those principles by which I have been hitherto actuated. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, when you did me the honour to invite me to become a candidate for this city, I declared at the first meeting of the electors that, as I conceived, the whole principle of levying duties for the sake of Protection was vicious and unsound. (Cheers.) I stated to you that as we had a great debt of which we have honestly to discharge the interest—as we had great establishments of the navy and army to support, as well as others of a judicial and civil nature, which it was necessary for this country to maintain, it was right and lawful to impose taxes for the purpose of discharging those obligations, and of meeting those exigencies—(cheers), but that taxes which were imposed for the purpose of paying one class at the expense of another—that taxes of which the income does not go into the Exchequer but into the pockets of individuals—that such taxes could be defended on no principle, that is, they were utterly unjust (loud cheers)—and that the country being already heavily burdened by taxation, was all reason the more why such taxes should not be imposed. (Loud cheers.) I likewise put to you the case of a man in the country, who was employing his ingenuity and skill in fabricating a piece of cloth, and a farmer in America, with a bushel of wheat to dispose of; and I said it was unjust not to allow those two men to exchange their products, so that one might obtain food and the other clothing of the best quality, and at the cheapest rate. (Cheers.) Such were the principles of which I was then the advocate; and on the triumph of which I am now happy that I can congratulate you. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I never have attempted, nor shall I now attempt, to assume to myself, or to those who have acted with me, the merit and the honour due to those who have taken part in this great struggle. (Cheers.) I shall not be backward in giving applause to those men in the House of Commons, and to Mr. Villiers at the head of them (loud cheers), who have brought forward for the consideration of Parliament, and in an unanswerable manner, the principle on which the question should be decided; I shall not refuse that honour which is most justly due to those in the country, and to Mr. Cobden (cheers) at the head of them, who have brought down the philosophy of Free-Trade from the heavens, and have exhausted their strength, and all their energy of mind and of body, in penetrating the whole people of this country with the great truth. (Cheers.) Nor shall I be churlish in refusing any part of that honour which is due to Sir Robert Peel (loud applause), in bringing forward the commercial measures he has been from time to time the author of, and in acknowledging the energy, ability, and firmness with which he has persevered in carrying them through Parliament. (Loud cheers.) I will not say what is due to those who, in 1839, in 1840, and lastly in the budget of 1841, endeavoured to embody those principles in acts of Parliament; that I shall leave to others to say, to whom it will belong with more propriety to do so. (Hear, hear.) But there is one thing; which I cannot omit, and that is, that no efforts of statesmen in Parliament—no efforts of orators at the meetings of the people—no efforts made in the Houses of Parliament—would have been of use, had it not been for the intelligence of this great people, which has finally decided the conflict. (Loud cheers.) And, gentlemen, when I recollect that which was passing in this country only six months and one year ago—when I recollect the great meetings which were held in this country, the fervid speeches which were made at those meetings, the excitement that prevailed, and the invective which was used, and see how quietly the great measure of the repeal of the Corn-Laws has been discussed in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, and that by a majority of those two bodies it has been carried into a law, I do but the more admire that which is supposed by some to be the object of superstitious worship to me—I mean the spirit of the English Constitution. (Loud cheers.) It seems to me to resemble that which you will see in the great iron works in the country, where you may behold large cauldrons full of melted iron, apparently enough to destroy and set on fire the building, but yet, by the skill of those who are engaged in its manufacture, carried into certain determined channels, and conveyed thence into its destined receptacles. Thus, this great body of fire, moving rapidly along, yet injuring nothing, becoming, perhaps, the wheel in the factory, or the ploughshare in the field—(cheers)—apparently so dangerous in its heat, is finally the means of extending agriculture and manufactures, and spreading comforts, benefits, and plenty, over the world. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I do trust that this principle of Free-Trade will be carried on by the councils over which I shall have the honour to preside, and carried on safely and beneficially for the community. (Cheers.) I will not touch on those subjects on which my friend, Mr. Gurney, chose to address you, as I may shortly have to address the House of Commons upon them (hear, hear, hear); but I do say, as a general principle, that while it may be necessary to keep up certain duties for the sake of revenue, which may indirectly have the effect of protection, that we ought to keep up no duty which is solely for protection—that is to say, we should impose taxes for the benefit of the whole community, and not for the advantage of any class. I do trust that this principle will prevail here in some short time, and yet I trust that it will be no long time before it is adopted by the other nations of the world. There are two especially with which we have the greatest relations; the one is an immediate neighbour—the kingdom of France—ruled over by a Prince of the most enlightened mind, who has contributed, by his sagacity and foresight, to the peace of Europe (hear, hear), and who, I trust, will find that his Chambers concur with him in renouncing the errors of the commercial system which now prevails in that country. (Cheers.) The other country to which I allude is the United States of America, from which we have lately received such gratifying intelligence. I do rejoice that, while, at one time, so much angry feeling was expressed in that country, the wisdom of the Senate of the United States has over-ruled all those angry sentiments, and has decided in favour of that peace between them and us which, I trust, may endure for ages. (Loud cheers.) Amongst them, likewise, I do trust that the principles of commercial freedom will soon prevail, and that our intercourse may tend to the happiness of both nations. (Cheers.) I have spoken, gentlemen, in the address which I had the honour to direct to you, of the task which remains for me to do—of a task which will, I am sure, be rendered more easy, when we have given up the unprofitable task of attempting to direct the industry of the country better than the industry of the country can direct itself (cheers)—for this, in fact, is the principle of Free-Trade. (Hear, hear.) This principle is not, as some choose to represent it, a new fanciful system—it is no strange, fanciful theory, as has been said—it is nothing but saying, humbly and modestly, there are questions of legislation which we are competent to decide; but as to directing the industry of the country, or directing the markets of the country, or telling the people how they must apply their labour, or telling them what to buy and what to sell, that is a subject on which legislation can do nothing. (Loud cheers.) That is a subject on which the wisest House of Lords and the most virtuous House of Commons cannot do so well as the butcher, the farmer, and the artisan, in their own markets and in their own shops. (Cheers.) If we can get rid of those futile attempts, there are the great questions of public health and of public education, in which I think it behoves the Government and the Legislature to

attempt to improve the condition of the people. (Cheers.) I mention no particular plan—I allude to no scheme; but I will say this as regards education of the people, that no plan can be good or worthy the adoption of Parliament which does not sanction and maintain the principle of religious liberty. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, religious liberty has been the object of many contests. (Cheers.) Our ancestors fought for it, and gave their blood to obtain it, and it is not in this day that we are to cripple or restrain it. (Loud cheering.) It should be an object rather to carry this principle to its fullest extent, and maintain that, whatever civil laws we may enact, man shall worship God according to his own belief, and not according to the belief of others, but according to his own conscience. (Great cheering.) And now, gentlemen, having addressed these sentiments to you, in regard to the manner in which I have been proposed and elected the member for this great city, I must express again my great fears that my powers may be insufficient for the task I have undertaken; but, gentlemen, if they were at all commensurate with my wishes, then should I hope to see peace, liberty, and commerce flourish among us to all generations.

The noble Lord then retired amid repeated bursts of enthusiastic applause; but after a time came forward to the front of the platform a second time, and proposed that the thanks of the meeting should be given to the Sheriffs who had presided over them. (Cheers.)

Mr. Loyd seconded the proposition, which was passed with right good will. Sheriff LAURIE addressed a few words to the electors in acknowledgment of the compliment, after which the crowd separated.

The following were among the numerous placards around the neighbourhood of the hall:—"Lord John Russell and Extensive Liberal Measures for Ireland," "Lord John Russell and Good Government of our Colonies," "Lord John Russell and Prosperity to the City of London," "Lord John Russell and a Liberal System of Education," "Lord John Russell and Perfect Religious Freedom," and "Lord John Russell and Free-Trade with all the World."

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR ROBERT PEELE.—On Wednesday, in numerous parts of the metropolis, boxes were put up at the various public-houses and beer-shops, for the reception of pence for the purpose of presenting a national testimonial to Sir Robert Peel for his advocacy of Free-Trade measures.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Workmen are employed at the Royal Exchange in removing the asphalt paving in the quadrangle, and in replacing it with ornamental paving formed of the Turkey stone of the old Exchange. Another improvement has been recently made by putting up glazed doors within the gates of the north and south entrances. The doors are the full height of the gates, but are only intended to open at the lower part. We take this opportunity of subjoining a correct transcript of the inscription about to be cut in a panel in the merchants' area, that which was given a fortnight ago being incorrect in some particulars:—

On this site
Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt.,
Citizen and Merchant of London,
Erected the first Building, for the general
Meeting of Merchants,
which was named by
Queen Elizabeth,
On the 23rd of January, in the 14th Year of her Reign,
A.D. MDLXXI.
The Royal Exchange.
It was destroyed, in the Great Fire of London,
On the 14th of September, 1666:
Rebuilt
And opened on the 28th of September, 1669,
in the 21st Year of the Reign of
King Charles II.;
Again destroyed by fire on the 10th of January, 1838,
and
On the 17th of January, 1842,
The First Stone of this Building was laid by
Her Majesty's Consort,
His Royal Highness Prince Albert,
and
The Present Edifice was opened
by
Her Majesty
Queen Victoria,
who was graciously pleased to proclaim it
The Royal Exchange,
On the XXVIIIth day of October, in the VINTH Year of Her
Reign, A.D. MDCCCLXII.
William Tite, F.R.S., Architect.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The annual aquatic festival in aid of the funds of this excellent institution, which is supported chiefly by the news trade and the proprietors of the public journals, was celebrated on Wednesday, when a large party of the subscribers and other friends embarked in the *Laurel* steamer from the Temple pier, and proceeded to Rose Cottage, Richmond. The company arrived at about one o'clock, and after joining in various rustic sports and other amusements, sat down to dinner. Mr. Merrett was unanimously called on to preside. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, several gentlemen addressed the company, and it appeared from the speeches that the institution was established in 1839, for the granting of pensions and temporary relief to masters and servants engaged in the sale of newspapers, who, from age, infirmity, or distress, may require assistance. The committee had stated in their report, that, in addition to the several donations received from the proprietors of the London press, many of their more affluent brethren had cheerfully subscribed, and readily afforded the assistance sought for. The funded capital of the institution amounts to nearly £800. The Chairman then gave "Prosperity to the Institution," a toast which was received with loud and long continued applause. Mr. Wild proposed "The Healths of the Patrons and Subscribers of the fund," and Mr. Everett gave "The Ladies," both of which toasts were drunk with the customary honours. The healths of the Chairman, the committee, and other active officers of the institution were also proposed, likewise many other toasts, all of which were duly responded to. Dancing, to the strains of a lively band, was kept up with great spirit till the party arrived in town at night.

ALLEGED LUNATICS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, the Foundation Festival of this Association was celebrated at the London Tavern, on which occasion, between 60 and 70 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner, under the presidency of Luke James Hansard, Esq., who has been indefatigable in his efforts to bring the institution into existence. Amongst those who immediately supported the Chairman, we noticed B. B. Cabell, Esq.; Col. Bruen; J. W. Gilbert, Esq.; Henry F. Richardson, Esq.; John T. Percival, Esq.; James Gole, Esq.; William Jordan, Esq., &c. &c. After the removal of the cloth, and the usual loyal toasts had been heartily welcomed and disposed of, the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, that of "Prosperity to the Alleged Lunatics' Friend Society." Its object is the protection of British subjects from unjust confinement on the grounds of mental derangement; the redress of persons so confined; and the protection of all classes of persons confined as lunatic patients from cruel and improper treatment. Its interests were ably advocated by the zealous Chairman, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Cabell, Mr. Henry F. Richardson, the honorary solicitor, and by Mr. John T. Percival, the honorary secretary; and, in the course of the evening, three individuals returned thanks to the Society for releasing them from improper confinement. A liberal subscription was made; and there was some tasteful singing by Messrs. Geuge, Edney, F. Smith, Turner, and Toole, the prince of toastmasters, officiated with his accustomed skill.

THE WEATHER.—Last Sunday, about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, the metropolis was visited with a heavy thunder storm. The electric fluid struck the south-west point of the Sailors' Home, in Well-street, Whitechapel, and dislodged about four yards of the brickwork opposite the spot where Prince Albert, a few weeks ago, laid the foundation-stone of the new Mariners' Church. The heavy mass fell with an immense crash into an upper room of the house of a Mr. Ellis, cow-keeper, adjoining the Home, which at present is used as a dressing-room. Mrs. Ellis, who had been dressing there, had fortunately left a few minutes previously; and so sudden was the shock and so powerful the electric effect, that every inmate of the house was for a moment paralysed. The immense mass of bricks broke completely through the roof and two ceilings. The heat was very oppressive during Sunday morning, but after the storm the air became much cooler. On Monday the weather was gloomy and much colder; the day was rainy throughout, and the highest temperature was only 65 degrees. On Tuesday the temperature was somewhat higher, and the weather was unsettled, showers falling occasionally. On Wednesday there were some seasonable showers, and a good deal of rain fell on Thursday. The thermometer, on the latter day, in doors, was at 70.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The births in the metropolis in the week ending July 4, amounted to 1,334, the deaths to 974, being 7 above the average of five years, 76 above the average of five summers, and exceeding the deaths in the week ending June 27 by 84. The week ending July 4 is the first of many weeks in which the mortality has been above the average.

DEATH OF LORD CHIEF JUSTICE TINDAL.—It is with pain we announce the death of the Right Hon. Sir N. C. Tindal, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which took place on Monday night, at his seat near Folkestone. The learned Judge had been for the previous four or five days suffering under a severe bowel complaint, with which he was first seized on the occasion of his attending in the House of Lords on the hearing of some important appeals, and tending in the House of Lords on the hearing of some important appeals, and upon which the assistance of the Judges had been required; but nothing serious was apprehended until the latter part of Monday, when the complaint assumed a serious aspect that Dr. Pennington, his medical attendant, who had been in attendance on the learned Judge, informed his family of the dangerous state in which he was. The malady increased violently, baffling all medical skill, until he was in. The malady increased violently, baffling all medical skill, until he was in. The malady increased violently, baffling all medical skill, until he was in. [We shall give a portrait and memoir of this eminent Judge next week.]

THE STAFF IN IRELAND.—Major-General Sir Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Colonel of the 17th Lancers, is shortly to be appointed to the staff in Ireland, and will hold a district command, fixing his headquarters, it is understood, in Limerick garrison.

THE NEW ELECTIONS.—In our metropolitan news we have given an account of the re-election of Lord John Russell for the City of London. At Worcester, Sir Denis Le Marchant has been returned in the room of Sir Thomas Wilde, now Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. At Nottingham, Sir John Cam Hobhouse has also been re-elected: Mr. Feargus O'Connor was nominated, but he declined to go to the poll. Mr. C. Wood, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been re-elected for Halifax. At the time of our going to press, the other elections had not yet taken place, but it is not believed that there will be opposition to any of the Ministerial candidates. The election for Greenwich is to take place on Monday. The High Sheriff has fixed the election for the West Riding of Yorkshire for this day week, the 18th instant. It is supposed that Lord Morpeth will be re-elected without a contest.

THE CORDON TRIBUTE FUND.—The subscriptions up to Tuesday evening amounted to £25,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Omega."—There are not several ways in which the first player can give checkmate in two moves at the beginning of a game. There is not even one way—the "fool's mate" being given by the second player.

"Liverpool."—The position you send is the celebrated Indian Problem, of which a solution is to be found on the wrapper of the current month's "Chess-Player's Chronicle." It is quite practicable, and eminently beautiful.

"J. L." Broad Oak.—We have not the paper at hand to refer to. If you will have the goodness to copy the position, we will give the correct solution.

"Chess-Mania."—Both your solutions are true; and those you require shall appear, if you will write out the positions, or wait until we have an opportunity of referring to them.

"A. B. P."—Your solution of the Enigma No. 16 is correct, but No. 127 is impossible.

"F. W. G."—You may obtain any foreign Chess work through Messrs. Williams and Norgate, of Covent-garden.

"Bunyan."—Get one of Lewis's sterling Treatises, and seize every opportunity of playing with good players. With these helps, you ought soon to peerip the odds now given you.

"Enquirer."—M. Kieseritzki, we believe, has at length reached London. We are not aware that M. Sen proposes visiting England again; but he may be sure of a cordial welcome, if he does come. Mr. Staunton is a member of both Clubs named; but, having been absent from London for some weeks, has not played at either within the time specified.

Solutions by "T. B." "A Subscriber," "Marazion," "Chapel Rock," "Pattison," "Old Mortality," "N. N.," "F. G.," "Amateur," "Juvenis," "Miranda," "Phil," "R. P. S.," "G. A. T.," "Ozonensis," "Mejor," "A Winchelsea Boy," "Mechanic," "Clericus," and "D. N.," are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 128.

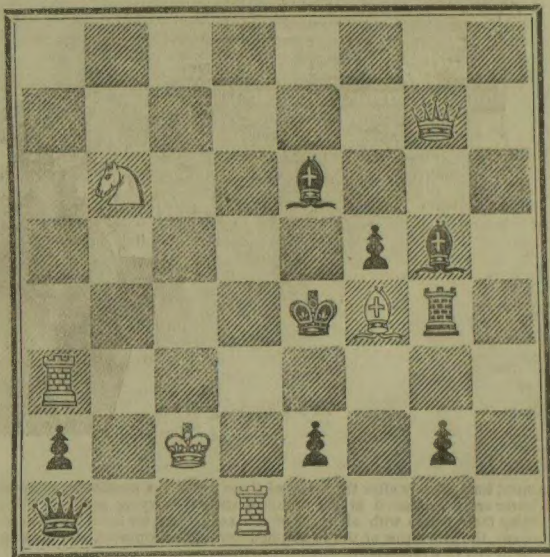
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K's 5th (ch)	K takes R	4. B to K's 2nd—and mates next move	
2. B to K 4th	Q takes P (best)	play as Black can.	
3. B to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q's 5th		

PROBLEM, No. 129.

By C. STANLEY, Esq., of Brighton.

White to move first and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No 22.—By M. D'Orville.	No. 23.—By the SAME.		
WHITE. BLACK.	WHITE. BLACK.		
K at h1 Kt sq	K at Q R sq	K at Q R sq	K at Q B 6th
R at K R 6th	Q at K R 7th	Q at K B 4th	Q at K R 6th
R at Q R 5th	R at K R 7th	R at K Kt 5th	R at K R 6th
Kts at K B 6th and R at Q R 5th	R at Q R 5th	R at Q 4th	R at Q Kt 6th
Q Kt 8th	B at K Kt 2nd	Ps at Q 3rd and B at Q 4th	
P at Q B 4th	Kt at K Kt sq	Q Kt 4th	
White to play and mate in 3 moves.		White playing first, mates in 3 moves.	
No. 24.—By the SAME.			
WHITE. BLACK.	WHITE. BLACK.		
K at h1 R sq	K at Q Kt 6th	Kt at Q B 2nd	B at Q R 2nd
Q at K R 5th	Q at her 6th	Kt at Q R 4th	P at Q R 7th
R at Q B 8th	R at K B 7th	White plays first, and mates in 3 moves.	

GREAT MEETING AT NEW YORK.

In this illustration, our clever New York Artist has sketched one of those vast gatherings, which are, perhaps, more frequent in the Transatlantic capital than in any other city of the world. The occasion was the United States' War with Mexico; and one of the leading New York journals thus characterises the spirit of the great concourse:—

"But one spirit seemed to animate the immense mass; and, what was a curiosity to behold upon occasions of public gathering here, there was not a symptom of the existence of such a thing as party visible. There appeared to be a common pulse beating in the veins of all who were there, and that throbbing with patriotic enthusiasm."

There were three stands erected in front of the Hall, where meetings were organised; one of the Vice-Presidents chosen at the centre stand presiding at each place. There were many able and eloquent remarks made; and the speakers (their speeches all breathing the same spirit) were warmly cheered. A series of spirited resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

In order to give more spirit to the scene, as soon as night fell a Drummond light was set ablaze in the balcony of the City Hall, and another from the top of the Museum, which was also illuminated from foundation to the summit. Guns were fired, and the whole affair was more like a rejoicing from battles won, than an expression of determination to win them."

To add to the warlike spirit of the meeting, discharges of cannon took place occasionally while the orators were pouring forth their fire.

At the Eastern Stand, near Tammany Hall, Gen. John Lloyd was chosen President; and the Resolutions read at the other Stand were carried by a tremendous "aye!" from the vast assemblage.

Loud calls were made for General Strong, who stood upon the platform. But the General said he was no speaker; all he had to say was, that he was ready for service. (Loud cheers and long.)

Mr. I. F. Ous read a letter from an officer under Gen. Taylor, dated "Point Isabel, May 5," in which the writer says:—"The gallant 7th, with its gallant commander, have done it up 'brown,' and covered themselves with glory;" adding, "the whole army are in tip-top spirits, and I am a little tip-topper!"

Garret Gilbert, Esq., late police-magistrate, informed the assemblage that he was one of the 76's. (The announcement was received with deafening shouts.)

A Mr. Bayard next spoke, and was about the last of the regular speakers. Two or three other rather rough specimens of elocution were given, and the meeting adjourned, amid the sound of cannon and the blaze of rockets.

WESTERN STAND.

Over the meeting, near the Broadway gate, Alderman Cozzens presided. The letter received from Point Isabel was also read from this platform; accompanied by some remarks from Mr. Otis, who proposed nine cheers for the gallant writer of the letter, which were given heartily. Speaking was kept up at this, as well as the other stands, until the roar of artillery rendered all speaking inaudible.

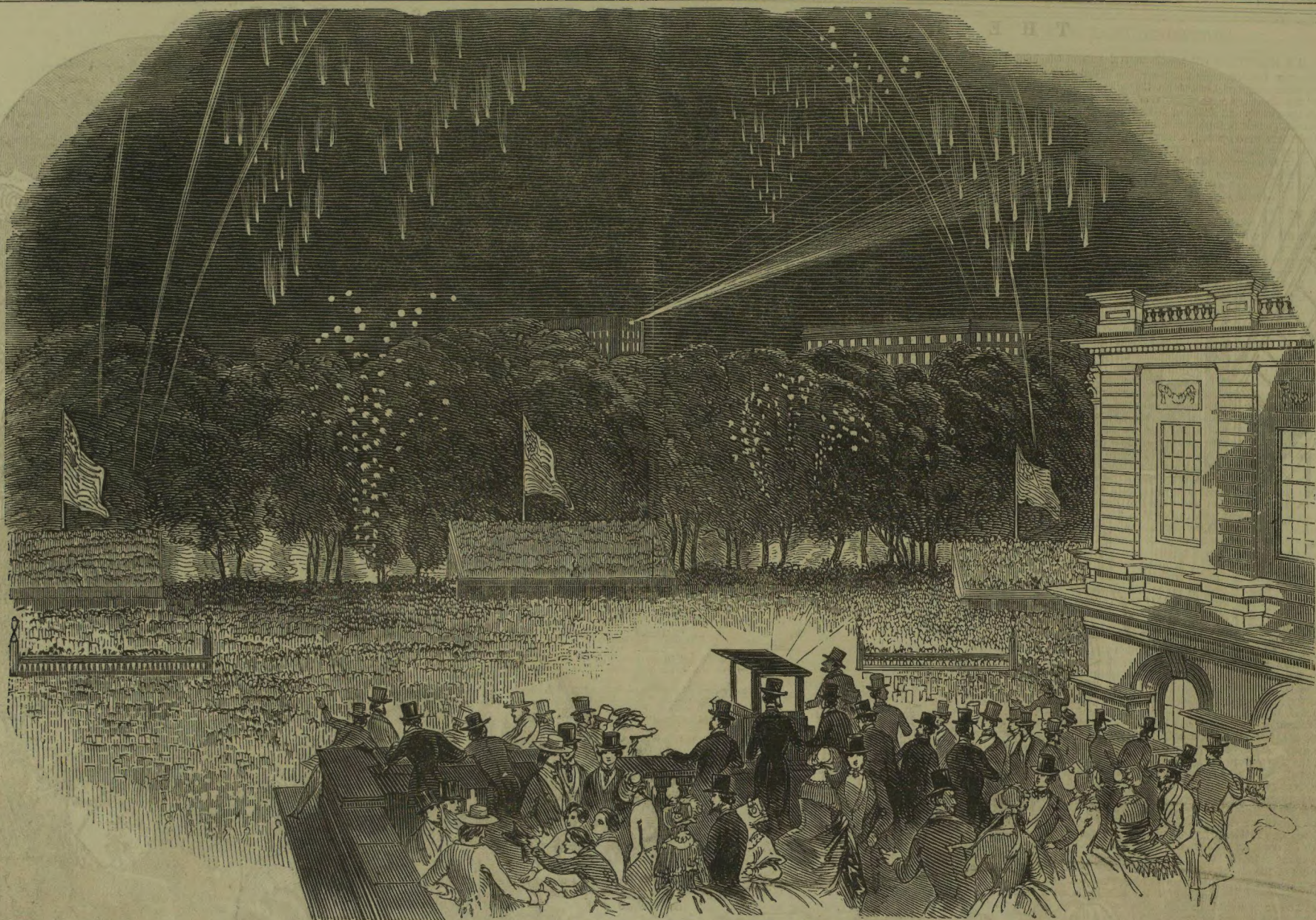
Such are the New Yorkers; in the gale of their glory. Our Artist was ensconced on the roof of the City Hall, looking down on the balcony, and the multitudes in the Park. The scene was brilliantly lighted up from the balcony, by a Bude light; rockets and guns firing. The long stream of light in the distance is from another Bude light on the top of Barnum Museum; this is lighted up every night, and is a very marked feature; it is moveable, and plays all sorts of fantastic tricks.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN CHILL.

We gather from the *Times* Correspondent at Valparaiso, that Chill has just escaped the horrors of a Revolution.

Politics have long been running very high throughout the country, but more particularly in Santiago, the capital.

For several months past, the authorities found it necessary, or thought it prudent, to restrain the ebullition of party feelings by the imprisonment of several persons who made themselves obnoxious by the promulgation of extreme and factious opinions. On Saturday last matters came to a crisis; late on the night of that day the authorities of Santiago arrested three gentlemen of the name of Victoria (of one family), and two other gentlemen of the names of Bilbao and Perez, as well as nineteen or twenty persons of inferior station, on an accusation of sedition.



GREAT "MEXICAN MEETING" IN THE PARK AT NEW YORK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE).

Almost immediately after the arrest of these persons, a multitude, composed of the lower orders, collected in the principal streets, carrying seditious placards, charging their rulers with all sorts of crimes, calling for the deposition of the President, the overthrow of the established form of government, and inviting the people to join in a revolution.

One of the placards bore a revolutionary figure, lit up in some curious way from behind, and it invoked, as the future President of the Republic, the name of General Freire. After perambulating the streets, calling out for the dismissal of the Executive Power, &c., and committing such pranks as are common to all popular commotions, a party of the rabble got into some of the churches, and set the bells ringing. At the same time, another party made their way to the house of M. Rengifo. Finding the doors open, they entered with howling and cursing, and destroyed the furniture, printing types, and everything of use they could lay their hands upon. They then proceeded to the office of the *Progreso*, a Ministerial paper, of which M. Rengifo is editor, and which paper, it is generally supposed, is under the influence of Don Manuel Monte, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Here they shouted for the *Industrial*, a newspaper addressed to the lower orders, but an armed force arrived in time to prevent their entering the office, or doing any further injury. The military, assisted by the police, who are always armed with swords, and mounted on horseback, drove the mob before them, made prisoners of about two hundred of the common people, and of some twelve or fourteen men of some standing in society.

This tumultuous rising is charged against the Opposition party headed by Vicuña. Their plan is said to have been to break open the prisons and the *carros*, which last are iron-barred cages on wheels, used as sleeping places for the convicts who are condemned to hard labour on the roads, &c. These cages always stand in the open air, and the male convicts, chained two and two, are huddled into them, without bed or bedding, resembling a menagerie of wild beasts more than human habitations; and most of the cut-throats who occupy them look more like demons than men. If they had been let loose they would have made important allies in an insurrection. Fortunately, matters were prevented from coming to this pass, and no lives have been lost.

Immediately after the occurrence of the scenes just described, the Executive Government, with the consent of the Council of State, passed a decree declaring Santiago in a "state of siege" for a term of 85 days.

Martial law was thus established. The place has since remained quite quiet, and great precautions are taken to prevent any further attempt to disturb the public peace.

Santiago, of which we annex an Engraving, from an original sketch, is situated in a large plain, 1850 feet above the sea level, bordering eastward on the high range of the Andes, and westward, on a range of hills called the Cuerta de Prado, which divides it from the shores of the Pacific.

Santiago is one of the finest cities in America, in respect to buildings, convenience, and healthiness.

It is laid out in rectangular and equal squares, and the principal streets are about forty-five feet wide. The houses are usually but low built, on account of the frequent earthquakes; but they are very large, and are ranged round three quadrangular squares. The walls of the houses are four feet thick, built of large red bricks made of baked mud, painted or whitewashed; they are roofed with red tiles. The Plaza or great square, nearly in the centre of the city, has a handsome bronze fountain, for the supply of the inhabitants with water. Here are the principal public buildings—the Government Palace, the Cathedral, Bishop's Palace, &c. There are also a mint, and several handsome churches and convents in Santiago.

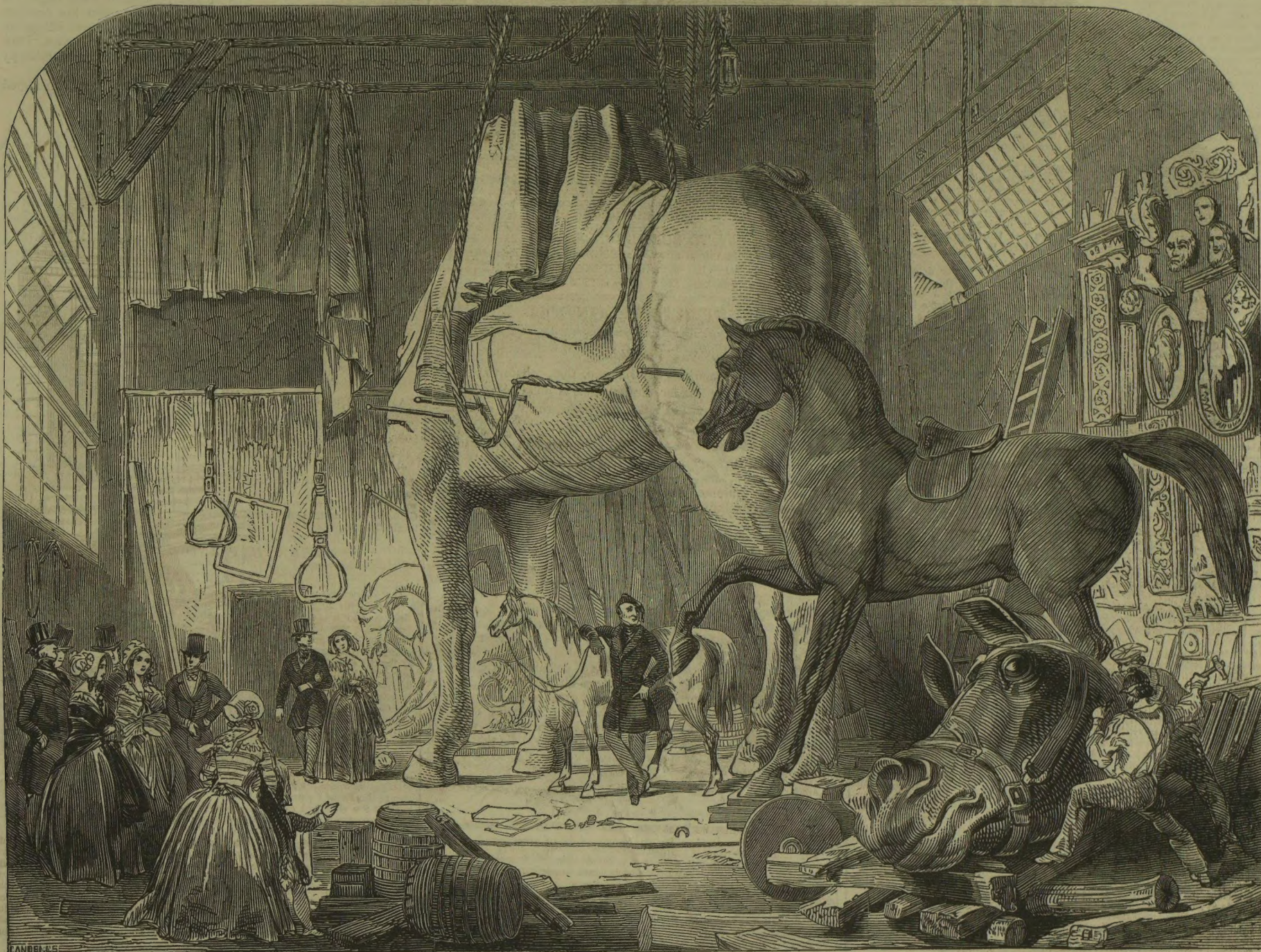
At the eastern extremity of the town is a small rocky eminence, on which the Fort of Santa Lucia is built, which is much visited by foreigners, on account of the beautiful view which it affords of the Andes. Our Artist has sketched his view from this charming spot.

The population of Santiago is set down at 60,000: the inhabitants are nearly all of pure European blood; only a few have a slight mixture of Indian blood. The town owes its flourishing condition to its having been for many years the seat of Government, and the residence of the great landed proprietors. The state of society has much improved since the country acquired its independence; many schools have been established, and there are even several schools for females, whose education is almost entirely neglected in the other countries of South America. It has also a college.



CHILE: SANTIAGO, FROM THE FORT OF STA. LUCIA.

THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE.

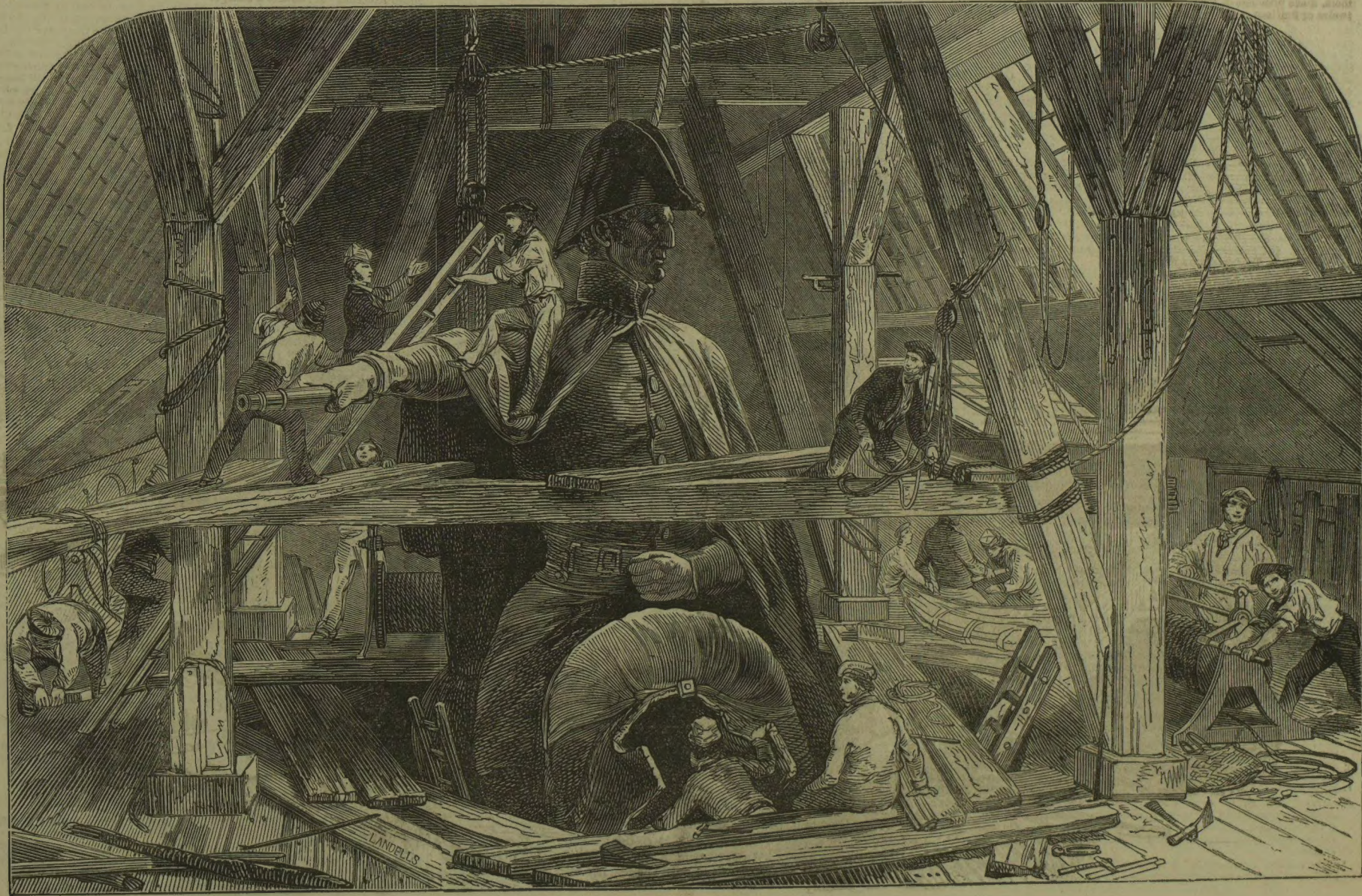


MR. WYATT'S ATELIER, OR MODEL-ROOM.

The inauguration of this splendid group of colossal art is expected to take place in the first week of the ensuing month. Before, however, the great work is removed from the studio of its sculptor, we are anxious to place before our readers the history and artistical details of the Statue, collected in a visit of inquiry; accompanied by a pair of Illustrations, representing with Daguerrotypic fidelity the *locus in quo* this stupendous work has been designed and executed—viz., Dudley-Grove House, in the Harrow-road; the works of Mr. Matthew Cotes Wyatt, the sculptor.

THE ATELIER.
The Model from which the imperishable Bronze has been cast, was solely formed by Mr. Wyatt, and his son, Mr. James Wyatt, who studied under his father, and has just completed a very picturesque equestrian statue of 'her Majesty.'
The Model was commenced in May, 1840, and occupied the Artists upwards of three years, the scene of their labours being the Atelier, represented in the first of the accompanying Engravings. The plaister of Paris used in the stupendous

work considerably exceeded 100 tons: it was formed upon a turn-plate, or revolving platform, upwards of 20 feet across, travelling upon 40 rollers, and weighing, in itself, several tons. The vastness of the model required certain precautions to insure its entireness: thus, to give strength to the body of the horse, a beam passes through it longitudinally, like a back-bone, from which spring transverse timbers, like the ribs of a ship. In the illustration, the modeled group is incomplete; the head and tail of the horse; the feet, and uppart of the figure of the illustrious rider; being wanting. The line of projections



MR. WYATT'S FOUNDRY.

from the body of the horse are iron bolts, beneath which, in the early stage of the modeling, were placed props for security in shifting the figure by means of the platform, so as to obtain the most desirable positions for light, &c.

In order to reach the different parts of the statue, a travelling stage, with a shifting floor, was constructed, so that it might be adjusted to any height.

The entire group, we should here explain, represents the Duke of Wellington, as he appeared on the Field of Waterloo, upon his favourite horse, "Copenhagen," in a standing position. The Duke sat to the sculptor for the portrait: the head is remarkably fine, and the likeness good; the warrior wears his customary short cloak, which the artist has skillfully draped, so as to give it something of the grace of classic costume.

A single glance at the first illustration will remind the reader of the vastness of the model, though it is not there shown in its entire height. Over the doorway hang the huge stirrups; beneath the vast horse, for the sake of comparison, we have introduced the fine Muscat Arab horse, presented by her Majesty to Mr. Wyatt.

Next to the modeled horse—*instar montis*, and reminding one of the classic marvel, the great horse of Troy—is the model of the horse in Mr. Wyatt's admirable equestrian group of George the Third, at Cocks-pur-street, a fine work, greatly deteriorated in effect by its being injudiciously placed upon a mean pedestal. In the right hand corner of the Engraving is the bronze head of the Duke's horse, with two workmen employed in finishing it: the length of the head is six feet, and the length of each ear two feet four inches. Having thus described the Atelier, or Model-Room, we will proceed to

THE FOUNDRY.

Joining. The general practice of casting statues need not be detailed here. The material is bronze—a compound of zinc, copper, and tin. For melting, Mr. Wyatt erected two great furnaces; the first employed was capable of melting only twelve tons at a time, whereas, it was found desirable to cast the remainder of the statue in larger, and, consequently, fewer, pieces; a second furnace was, therefore, built, capable of melting twenty tons at a time.

The mould and core being placed in the pit in the foundry, the bronze was run out from the furnace; and the body of the horse, and the lower portion of the rider, were thus cast in two portions of about twenty tons each. These were magnificent castings; and the effect of so large a surface of molten compound as the twenty tons presented, is described as very extraordinary. The statue, or rather group, was thus cast in about eight pieces. In each case, the mould was placed in the pit imbedded in sand, rammed in as tightly as possible; yet, in casting the front of the horse, by some means, six tons of metal escaped through the mould, the chest of the horse was left vacant, and the casting was, consequently, spoiled. In order that the legs of the horse should be capable of carrying the great weight they would have to sustain, it was found necessary to cast them solid. The other portions of the work vary from one to three inches in thickness, with strong ribs internally, to give additional strength. It is computed that the whole group cannot weigh less than 40 tons; its height approaches 30 feet; and such is the bulk of the horse that eight persons have dined within one-half of it. The following are a few of the other main dimensions:—

Girth round the Horse	22	8
From the Horse's head to the ground	5	4
From the Horse's nose to the tail	26	0

In our illustration, the horse is shown without the head being fixed on: we descended through the aperture, by a ladder, into the body, which resembles a large cavern.

The group being cast in pieces, as above, they have been joined, partly by screw-bolts, two inches in thickness, and partly fused together by a new process, twelve inches at a time; whereas, by the old method, only six inches could thus be fused at once.

In consequence of the colossal size of the group, there were, for some time, upwards of thirty men employed at once upon the bronze; and, in case of any work being requisite to be done within the figure of the rider, the head was removed, to allow the workmen to descend through the neck. The cleansing, chasing, and finishing has occupied a considerable time: it is not proposed to colour the bronze, as is the practice of some artists; but to burnish the eyes, and the buckles, and other metal appointments.

The roof of the Foundry has already been removed; and, in three or four days, the colossal group will be lifted entire out of the pit with shears, and placed upon a carriage, designed and constructed for conveying the great work to its final destination—the triumphal arch at Hyde Park Corner.

If this great labour—for it is calculated that the group may be raised entire—we intend to present our readers with a series of illustrations; as well as pictures of the impressive ceremonial, or inauguration.

We may, at present, add that the sculptor's contract with the Committee by whom the funds have been raised, was fixed at £30,000; but the cost will be somewhat short of this sum.

Messrs. Grissell and Peto have contracted to convey the group from the sculptor's, and raise it upon the arch, for the sum of £2000.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 12.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 13.—Parliament at Nottingham, 1334.
TUESDAY, 14.—Venus rises at 1h. 30m. a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—St. Swithun.
THURSDAY, 16.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.
FRIDAY, 17.—Dr. Watts born, 1674.
SATURDAY, 18.—Mars sets at 9h. 0m. p.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 18.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4	5 28	5 53	6 16	6 40	7 7	7 33	8 3	8 30	9 8	9 42	10 17

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"PHILO-ARAB" is thanked for the following on the pronunciation of the word Pacha. It is, in reality, an abbreviation of the Arabic Pad-shah or Bad-shah—thus, Pa-sha or Ba-sha; the last syllable being spelt with the letter sheen, equivalent to our sh. If the pronunciation quoted by you were adopted (as it is by many), it will be in opposition to the Oriental orthography. The French write the word Pacha, and from them we have borrowed the orthography; but they, of course, would never think of pronouncing it Paka, which to an Oriental would be unintelligible.

"Paddy Gauge."—The suggestion has frequently been made before, and is, besides, imperfect, as meeting only half the question; narrow gauge carriages may be worked on the broad line, but the inconvenience of transferring the traffic of the broad gauge to the narrow lines still remains—by far the greatest difficulty of the two.

"G. W. S." Dublin.—We have ascertained that the remainder (5 vols.) of Mr. Campbell's translation of M. Thiers's work will appear before the close of this year, simultaneously, and on the same day as the French edition in Paris.

"A Subscriber" is quite right in supposing that the style of "Most Noble" is the more usual and the equally correct style of a Marquis.

"Locomotive."—A marriage license can be obtained at Doctors' Commons, St. Paul's, on application to a Proctor. The cost does not, we believe, exceed five guineas.

"J. C." Hampton Court, is thanked for apprising us of the crack game of Tennis played there on Wednesday and Thursday.

"J. S." Glasgow.—In the seventeenth century.

"A Subscriber," Aberystwith, should apply to some Type-founder in Scotland.

"Student."—We have not room.

"A Jersey Subscriber."—The Battle of the Nile took place in 1798; not 1780, as erroneously stated in our "Calendar."

"J. E. D."—The quantities in question are expressed by decimals, which scarcely require simplification.

"H. G." Southwark.—The notice to quit must be regulated by the mode of paying the rent.

"I. O. U." is an appropriate signature, seeing that the Writer did not pay the postage of his nonsensical note.

"A Sufferer by Lightning." Jersey, should consult Mr. Snow Harris's complete work on Lightning Conductors. We can only illustrate the subject in some special occurrence.

"A. Y. I."—The new Lord Chamberlain is Earl Spencer. We scarcely understand the other inquiry.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Address, Mr. Linton, 85, Hatton-garden.

"G. B. W." St. Mary Aze.—Infra dig, is a vulgar abbreviation of Infra dignitatem, Beneath one's dignity.

"Maruthas" should apply to the Keeper of the Royal Academy.

"A Subscriber."—The husband of Madame Thillon is still alive: we do not know her age.

"An Old Admirer."—Prosser and Keath have published a work on the Accordion.

"Genevieve."—Two minor thirds.

"St. W." Stourbridge.—The best manufacturers and importers of everything connected with the Dental profession are, Mr. Ash, of Broad-street, Golden-square; Mr. Lemale, of Chandos-street; and Mr. Smale, of High Holborn.

"Lourata II."—There is no head of the Catholic Church in England. The Catholic Clergy in this country is simply a Mission from Rome. There are no Bishops; but merely Vicars Apostolic of the several districts; who, however, hold Bishops' "in partibus infidelium," and thus bear the Episcopal title. The name and address of the Vicar Apostolic of the London District is "The Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, V. A. L. D., Golden-square."

"J. C. F." Stockton-on-Tees.—Sir Robert Peel offered Lord John Russell a general support, at the time the latter was forming his Administration, last winter; but did not specify the exact measure he would have countenanced as a settlement of the Corn-Law question. It is highly probable he would have aided Lord John Russell with his influence in carrying the abolition, on a plan similar to the present; but he gave no distinct pledge to do so: the debates at the opening of the present session contain all the information accessible on the subject.

"W. H. E."—The arms in question should be thus described:—*l'erpale, azure and sable; a fesse engr. ermin., between three bulls' heads cabossed, counter-changed.*

"W. W. W."—The maiden name of the Countess of Blessington was Ponter. She married, first, Mr. St. Leger Farmer, Esq. of Poplar Hill, co. Kildare; and, secondly, Charles John Gardiner, Earl of Blessington, an Irish Nobleman.

"A. V." Chatham.—Courtesy does, most certainly, allow the style of "Right Honourable" to the younger sons of Dukes and Marquises, and to the daughters of Earls.

"Juvenis Miles."—"Barbette," in fortification, is an unprotected platform. *Olin Oxoniensis*, Winchester, is thanked for the hints.

"T. P. K." should be gratified, would our space allow it.
"X. Y. Z."—The person will be liable.
"A Yearly Subscriber," Lincoln.—The Gretna Green Marriage mummery is still tolerated; but is, session by session, threatened with abolition by Parliament.
"Hyacinth."—"Lindley's School Botany."
"J. G. B."—An Act of Parliament will be requisite.
"B." is thanked for the Regatta Sketches, though we cannot engrave them.
"C. T. A." is thanked for the clever Sketch in the Falkland Islands; but, we had not room.
"V. H. K." Umbala, East Indies.—The MS. has not been received.
Lines "On the Thunder Storm," and "To the French on Napoleon," are ineligible.
"C."—In "Andronicus," the *i* is long; thus, "Andronicus."
"M. W. Camberwell."—The Revenues of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy are distributed by a Court of Assistants, elected out of the body of Governors. Address, "the Registrar, Corporation House, 2, Bloomsbury-place."
"E. D." is thanked for his suggestion, although we could not avail ourselves of it.

* * A few replies are deferred, owing to the press of News.
Next week, we shall illustrate, in a series of spirited Engravings, the Great Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, to be held at New-castle-upon-Tyne; the Sketches by two eminent Artists.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

With the present Number is given A SUPPLEMENT, containing the Title-page and Indexes to Vol. VIII. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and a Chronology of the Remarkable Events of the last Six Months.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1846.

It is, we believe, a remark of Dr. Johnson, that, whatever we do, with the certainty that it is for the last time, is done with a feeling of regret. There is a solemn influence in the cessation of a pursuit, when we know that, in passing from our hands, it departs for ever. The cold and unimpassioned Gibbon could not, without strong emotion, write "the last words of the last page" of his "Decline and Fall," and has recorded the day, the hour, and the spot where he terminated his great work. Byron makes his Tasso weep over the concluding page of the "Giarsalema Liberata," the "long sustaining friend of many years"—that which had given him thought and occupation amid the weariness of the long imprisonment that wore down the "eagle spirit of that child of song." Men whose thoughts have been more closely allied to action than those of poets are supposed to be, have felt the same emotion as the close of a long course of labours approached.

Newton could not conclude the calculations by which he proved the truth of his great theory; overcome by the sublimity of the task he had completed, he was obliged to entrust the last stages of the process to a friend. The burden of success is sometimes harder to bear than the mortification of defeat, perhaps from its comparative rarity, for the world witnesses far fewer triumphs than martyrdoms. The oppressive sense of a great end accomplished, appears in a similar manner to have thrown its shade over the last meeting of the "League." The *Prospero* of the political elements put off his robe with the exclamation "lie there mine art;" and renouncing his spells declared,

I'll break my staff—
Bury it certain fathoms in the earth,
And deeper than did ever plummet sound,
Some leagues, I'll drown my book.

The act was not without impressiveness; in its performance there was less exultation in the possession of unwonted powers than regret for being compelled to resort to them. As *Prospero*, could he have changed the heart of his usurping brother by human means, would not have made use of magic, so, had abstract arguments been sufficiently weighed, it would not, perhaps, have been necessary to have evoked such a potent band of spirits to work out the purpose. But, the task done, they are dissolved; not into "thin air" exactly, though, for all practical purposes, the organization has ceased to exist. The closing proceedings were marked by the same clear, distinct declarations of principle and purpose as have attended the past career of this great body. There was never any mistake, either as to the ends it had in view, or the means by which they were to be accomplished. Its proceedings were public—it invited examination and inquiry; had it done otherwise, it would have alienated support, instead of winning it. Its perfect organisation could only have been framed by men of business individually accustomed to the conduct of operations on a gigantic scale, managed with an economy of time and labour which the Government itself has yet to learn. It was the greatest phenomenon of the present age; the spirit of the counting-house and the exchange had never before been carried so methodically into the arena of public controversy. It may be imitated hereafter; but we can scarcely imagine a question on which such different parties will be able to unite as the purely commercial principle advocated by the League.

It seems as if the settlement of the question produced a similar effect on the two public men so long opposed to each other upon it. As Sir Robert Peel retires from office, Mr. Cobden retreats from public life, one from political, the other from personal reasons; but neither can remain long in seclusion; stranger things have been seen than the successful leader of the League holding office under the converted chief of the Protectionists. It is said that Mr. Cobden is overwhelmed with applications to undertake the advocacy of changes, which many think only require his aid to be successful. We apprehend there is a mistake in this; no man can be all things, or effect impossibilities; and, on questions for which the age is not prepared, even Mr. Cobden would fail. The commercial controversy we have just passed through is much older than is generally supposed; the Corn-Law discussion can be traced back through the debates of at least thirty years; the principles now beoming rules of action were announced in the middle of the last century: all changes, when effected by opinion only, are extremely slow, though the final stages of the progress may be sudden; it is only where all change is blindly resisted, that the natural mutations of society proceed by convulsions, and are wrought by revolution and anarchy. There is rather reason to lament the tardy pace of improvement, than to fear that changes will come too speedily.

WHILE changes, the political, social, and commercial results of which can scarcely be fully appreciated in all their magnitude and importance at present, have been effected amongst us here at home in England, with a noiseless facility and an absence of commotion, which could be exhibited only in a constitutional state, whose institutions, originally founded in justice and common sense, have been matured and consolidated by length of time; a very different aspect of affairs is, unfortunately, presented in several of those foreign states, which, having received the glorious gift of freedom, have not known how to make the proper use of it, and in which the bungling and unjust rule of men, who defiled the name by calling themselves Constitutional Ministers, has led to a state of things almost bordering upon anarchy.

In Mexico, where liberty is but a name, the people unable to withstand, or present even the semblance of successful opposition to the hostile forces of the United States, in their helplessness, have had recourse to their usual wretched specific on all occasions of difficulty—a revolution, in the desperate hope that, in the bouleversement of society, some man may arise, whose talents and daring may be able to re-adjust their chaotic condition.

In Portugal, the misrule of successive Governments has at last ended in a general insurrection on the part of the oppressed people, who have succeeded in wresting some liberal measures from their rulers. But it is by no means an easy matter for a feeble Govern-

ment to extinguish the flames of civil war when once kindled; and, accordingly, we find, by the most recent accounts from the Peninsula, that large sections of the population have begun to "pronounce" for Don Miguel. Though not even the faintest hope of success can reasonably be expected by or for the Miguelite faction, they may continue their disorders, nevertheless, long enough to inflict great and lasting injuries on their unhappy country.

Let us hope that the next tidings from both those distracted nations may be of a happier kind.

THE REVENUE.

It appears by the usual quarterly accounts of the Revenue, that there is a balance of increase on the quarter, ending July 5, of £575,599, though for the year terminating at the same time there has been a decrease of £1,011,773. The increase on the quarter is thus accounted for:—

INCREASE.					
Customs	..	..	..	..	£23,843
Excise	..	..	..	..	139,027
Taxes	..	..	..	..	5,860
Property-tax	..	..	..	..	99,171
Post Office	..	..	..	..	26,000
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	444,349
Over and above the ordinary sources of Revenue, it is stated that an increase has occurred under the head of					
"Imprest and other Moneys," of	..	..	..	..	44,677
Gross Increase	..	..	..	..	782,927
From this must be deducted:—					
DECREASE.					
Stamps	..	..	..	..	£106,581
Crown Lands	..	..	..	..	30,000
					136,581
And in addition to what is called ordinary revenue, on account of					
Repayment of Advances	..	..	..	..	70,747
					207,328

Net increase on the quarter £575,599
The compensating increase under particular heads of taxation, which reduces the gross decrease of taxes from £2,466,134 to the sum of £1,011,733, above stated, is chiefly supplied by the Miscellaneous Revenue, under the head of which we find nearly three quarters of a million increase, and to this we find 440,000 China money contributed within the last quarter. The total Revenue of the year is £50,056,083.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

IBRAHIM PACHA.

The *Times* says:—"Our printing-office was honoured on Monday last by a visit from his Highness Ibrahim Pacha. His Highness, accompanied by Major Dickson and his suite, arrived at about four o'clock, and minutely inspected the various departments of our establishment. His Highness manifested extreme intelligence and a ready appreciation of the ingenious and powerful machinery by which the *Times* is printed, and was particularly struck by the extreme rapidity of the process, upwards of a hundred copies a minute being struck off. After spending nearly an hour in Printing-house-square, his Highness departed, expressing extreme satisfaction at all he had seen." On Tuesday, his Highness, attended by Sami Pacha, and also by Edib Effendi, Turkish *Chargé d'Affaires*, had an audience of the Queen, and afterwards had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

His Highness Ibrahim Pacha, on Tuesday afternoon, attended as usual, paid a visit to the members of the Senior United Service Club, at the Club House in Pall-mall, and was received by about one hundred and fifty of them.

Lady Macdonald and several other ladies were in the saloon. His Highness was conducted to the "morning-room," and remained there a brief period to see the portraits of Sir John Moore and Viscount Exmouth. From thence the Pacha proceeded to the saloon, where the whole of the gallant members of the club had congregated. Here Admiral Sir Charles Ogle (the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth) was recognised by the Pacha, and his Highness advanced to the gallant Admiral and entered into conversation with him. The Pacha then ascended to the gallery, where he attentively inspected the large painting of the battle of Trafalgar by Stanfield, and Jones's admirable painting of the battle of Waterloo. The several full-length portraits of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, Earl Nelson, and Lord Collingwood, in the saloon, were then pointed out to his Highness. He remained some minutes in looking at Nelson and Lord Hill.

His Highness went to the billiard-room, and joined in a game of pool. The Pacha is a skilful player, and beat his competitor, laughing heartily at the conclusion of the game. He was next ushered into the dining-room, where there are portraits of Sir Ralph Abercromby, Lord Rodney, and the Earl of St. Vincent. The Pacha appeared gratified in seeing the likeness of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and passed several remarks to his interpreter and Sami Pacha. The drawing-room and library were next visited.

The Pacha then prepared to take his leave, and communicated, through M. Nubar, the gratification he had derived from the visit. The Pacha is an honorary member of the club, having been elected shortly after his arrival in London. We hear that the members of the club contemplate to give an entertainment to his Highness.

His Highness went on Wednesday to Greenwich. The Pacha drove direct to the Hospital, on arriving at which he alighted at the Governor's house, and passed into the Council Chamber, where he was received by Sir Robert Stopford, the Governor, Admiral Sir James Gordon, and the numerous officers of the institution. After an exchange of the usual courtesies, his Highness proceeded through the Royal Ward into the Dining Hall of the Hospital, with the arrangements of which he expressed himself much gratified. He then crossed to the Chapel of the Hospital, the architecture of which he appeared to admire very much. He then returned across the square to the Painted Hall, the beautiful paintings and improved appearance of which occupied his marked attention. On retiring from this part of the institution, he proceeded to the ward occupied by the seamen who had been seriously crippled in their country's service. From thence he left the Royal Hospital, and crossed over to the Hospital School, and inspected the model frigate, the yards of which were manned by about fifty of the boys, the juvenile band playing the National Anthem. Having expressed himself much pleased to Lieutenant Rouse, R.N., the Naval Superintendent of the schools, he went forward to the schools and dormitories, and lastly to the gymnastic grounds, all of which he appeared highly pleased with. He then visited the Infirmary of the Hospital; and finally, at two o'clock, proceeded to the Governor's residence, where he partook of a *déjeuner* with the gallant Admiral.

In the evening the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company and the Court of Directors entertained his Highness Ibrahim Pacha and a large party at the London Tavern. The hour appointed was seven o'clock; and shortly after Ibrahim Pacha, attended by his suite, arrived, and was received by Sir James Weir Hogg, the Chairman, and Mr. St. George Tucker, the Deputy-chairman.

The Chairman of the East India Company presided. On his right sat Ibrahim Pacha and the Turkish *Chargé d'Affaires*, and amongst the other distinguished guests were M. Nubar, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Dalhousie, Mr. Baring, Earl Grey, Mr. Astell, Viscount Morpeth, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord R. Grosvenor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Right Hon. Sir J. Graham, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Lord Chief Baron, the Right Hon. Sir H. Pottinger, Mr. Muspratt, the Hon. Admiral Mackay, Edib Effendi, M. Zohrab, the Deputy-Chairman, the Lord Mayor, the Marquis of Chandos, the Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Ripon, Mr. Wigram, Viscount Mahon, Lord C. Hamilton, Lord Campbell, Right Hon. S. Herbert, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Mr. Mills, Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan, Sir K. Campbell, Sir R. Inglis, Sir J. L. Lushington, Right Hon. J. W. Croker, Right Hon. Sir H. East, Mr. Loch, Sir G. Larpen, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Peacock, Mr. J. Melvill, Mr. P. Melvill, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Abel Smith, Mr. Lawford, Mr. Williamson, &c.

On the cloth being removed, the Chairman gave "The Health of her Majesty the Queen," with all the honours.

The next toast was "The Health of the Queen Dowager," which was followed by that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.

The Chairman then proposed "The Health of Ibrahim Pacha," which was given with all the honours.

His Highness returned thanks through his interpreter, who addressed the meeting in French. He said that, since his arrival in this country, he had received nothing but attention, nothing but honour, from all classes; but the flattering sentiments expressed by the Chairman conferred the highest gratification upon him, and rendered it impossible for him to acknowledge, in terms sufficiently grateful, the feelings by which he was actuated.

The next toast was "The Health of Mehmet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt," which was given with all the honours.

His Highness, through his interpreter, again returned thanks, and said, that in every place, in every meeting, which he had visited since his arrival in England, he had heard nothing but praise and the most flattering testimonials bestowed upon his father. On his arrival in Egypt he should not fail to make him acquainted with all that had been said of him, and on his behalf he returned his warmest thanks.

The Chairman then proposed "The Navy and Army." The former was responded to by Admiral Mackay, the latter by General Pasley.

The next toast was "The Earl of Ripon," who returned thanks; and, on "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers" being given, Lord Minto returned thanks.

"The Health of the Lord Mayor, and Prosperity to the City of London," having been given, his Lordship returned thanks, and shortly after the party broke up.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON'S FIRST DIPLOMATIC LEVEE.—Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held a levee on Wednesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, for the reception of the diplomatic corps. The whole of the Ministers appeared in their respective national costumes, the members of orders of Knighthood wearing their insignia.

THE NEW WHIG MINISTRY.

The following appointments have been made in addition to those we announced last week:—

The Admiralty appointments have been completed, and the following constitute the Board:—Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, Rear-Admiral Deans Dundas, Captain the Hon. F. Berkeley, Captain Lord John Hay, and the Hon. William Cowper.

Judge Advocate	Mr. Charles Buller.
Secretary of the Board of Admiralty	H. G. Ward, Esq.
Under Secretary for the Home Department	Sir Wm. Somerville.
Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs	The Right Hon. E. J. Stanley.
Joint Secretaries of Treasury	T. Parker, Esq. H. Tufnell, Esq.
Secretaries of the Board of Control	Right Hon. G. S. Byng. T. Wyse, Esq.
Under Secretary for the Colonies	B. Hawes, Esq. Colonel C. Fox, Surveyor.
Board of Ordnance	Hon. G. Anson, Clerk. Lord C. Paget, Secretary.

Lord Marcus Hill has been appointed Comptroller of her Majesty's Household. Mr. H. Rich and O'Connor Don are Lords of the Treasury. Mr. Redington is Under Secretary for Ireland. Mr. M. Gibson is Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Francis Baring does not take office: he has declined doing so mainly in consideration of the declining health of his revered father, Sir Thomas Baring, and also of Lady Baring, and his consequent wish to spend much of his time at Stratton.

Lord Alfred Paget is appointed Equerry and Clerk Marshal.

Mr. Gibson Craig is made a Lord of the Treasury.

The Irish offices are not definitively announced; but we believe we may state that Chief Baron Brady has received the seals, that Mr. Pigott will succeed him in the Exchequer, and that Mr. Moore and Mr. Monahan will be Attorney and Solicitor-General.

The Earl of Granville, it is said, will be appointed Master of the Buckhounds. Sir T. Wilde is to succeed the late Chief Justice Tindal. Mr. Jervis will be Attorney-General; and, it is said, Mr. Romilly will be the new Solicitor-General.

The appointments to office in the Royal Household were formally made at another Court held on Wednesday. They were thus appropriated:—

Lord Chamberlain	.. .. .	The Earl Spencer.
Lord Steward	.. .. .	The Earl Fortescue.
Master of the Horse	.. .. .	The Duke of Norfolk.
Vice-Chamberlain	.. .. .	Lord Edward Howard.

At the same Court, Earl Spencer, Lord Edward Howard, and Mr. Milner Gibson were sworn in of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

ARISTOCRATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Earl and Countess of Wiltton gave a magnificent entertainment on Wednesday evening last to the Duchess of Gloucester, at the family mansion in Grosvenor-square. The company invited to meet the Royal Duchess (all of whom were present) included his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Earl Bathurst, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord Brougham, and the following members of the *corps diplomatique*:—His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess De St. Aulaire, his Excellency the Russian Minister and the Baroness Brunnow, and his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister. The banquet was served at a few minutes after eight o'clock. Covers were laid for twenty-one. The entertainment was one of the most superb character, and the table, which was ornamented with the beautiful vases presented to the noble host by the King of Saxony, presented a magnificent appearance.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a superb entertainment on Wednesday evening to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and a distinguished circle, at their mansion on Carlton House-terrace. The company included his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lady Emily De Burgh, the Countess of Westmoreland, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess of Lincoln, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Earl of Besborough, Viscount and Viscountess Norreys, Viscount Cantilupe, and Lord and Lady Beauvale. Dinner was served at eight o'clock.

The Earl and Countess of Powis entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their mansion in Berkeley-square, the Duchess of Montrose, the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl of Uxbridge and the Ladies Eleanor and Constance Paget, Viscount Maidstone, Viscount and Viscountess Gage, Lord William Graham, Lord Alfred Paget, and the Hon. R. Clive. Of the family circle there were present, in addition to the noble host and hostess, Viscount Clive, the Ladies Lucy and Charlotte Herbert, the Hon. Capt. Percy Herbert, and the Honourables George and Robert Herbert. The Countess had an assembly after the dinner party, which was very numerous and fashionably attended.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—On Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, attended by a detachment of Hussars, en route to Osborne House. At ten minutes past nine they were received by the Directors of the South Western Railway at the Vauxhall terminus, where a special train had been prepared for their reception. Her Majesty's suite of attendants followed in four carriages. The Royal party landed in the Isle of Wight soon after twelve o'clock.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The Duchess of Kent will arrive at Frogmore-lodge, tomorrow, from Clarence House, St. James's, attended by the Baroness de Speth and Lady Augusta Bruce. Her Royal Highness is expected to remain at Frogmore during the visit of the Court to the Isle of Wight; a period of not more than a week or ten days.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT DROITWICH.—On Friday (last week) a terrible explosion took place at the salt manufactories of Messrs. Ellins and Co., at Droitwich, by which several persons were severely scalded, and one has since died. At the time when the explosion took place it providentially happened that nearly all the workmen and women employed in the manufactory were at their afternoon meal, so that the works were comparatively deserted. Two men, however, were standing near, loading a cart with salt, when the boiling water and steam poured upon them, scalding them in a fearful manner. The driver of the cart also was much scalded on his right side, and the horse and cart were driven into the small river Salwarpe, which runs adjacent to the factory. Another person named Brazier, who was at the moment passing the spot with a load of coal, was seriously injured, and his vehicle also was forced into the stream. The unfortunate men who received the most serious injuries, were George Carter and his son James. They were immediately conveyed to the Worcester Infirmary, where, after lingering until next morning, the former expired. The other injured parties are in a fair way of recovery. The deceased, George Carter, was an industrious and steady man, and had only been engaged a few months at the salt-works. He has left behind him a widow and family of ten children. The works have been stopped since the melancholy occurrence above detailed.

MURDER AT KINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE.—The particulars of an atrocious murder, which was committed near Kington, a market town halfway between Banbury and Stratford-on-Avon, have transpired at a Coroner's inquest held at Kington upon the body of William Chater. The deceased was a blacksmith and machine maker, living at a village called Combrooke, and doing well, being possessed of about a dozen cottages, all tenanted. He is represented, however, to have been a man of very quarrelsome and litigious disposition, often engaged in disputes before the local magistrates with his workmen and others, some of whom have been known to threaten him, and it has been conjectured that to some such cause his death may be attributed. It appears that, on Wednesday (last week), he went to the town of Kington, about two miles from which he resided, and that he left in the evening for the purpose of returning, being then somewhat in liquor. About midnight, however, his body was found by the road side, with several desperate wounds on his head, and the traces of a hard struggle about the spot where he lay. After hearing all the evidence that could then be produced, the Jury found a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown."

FATAL FIRE IN THE COMMERCIAL-ROAD.—On Saturday morning, a disastrous fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Powell, china and glass dealer, No. 13, King's-place, Commercial-road East, which has occasioned the death of a young female, under very deplorable circumstances. Mr. Powell and his family being alarmed, lost no time in making his way on to the roof, and thence on the one adjoining, where they were secured from all danger. During this time, however, the servant girl, a young female, about 16 years of age, appeared at the second-floor front window, in a very excited state. The police perceiving that she was about to jump out, begged of her to stay a few minutes until a ladder was procured; but the smoke fast filling the apartment, and the flames nearing her, the poor girl made a desperate effort and precipitated herself from the window sill. Unfortunately, in her descent, her back caught the lead coping over the shop front, and so changed her position that she fell head downwards on the pavement. She was picked up apparently dead, and with all haste was removed to the London Hospital. She was there found to be still alive, but her skull had been so fractured that her recovery was impossible. She lingered in the greatest suffering until Sunday night, when she expired.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday week three men were killed on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. Last Saturday another man was killed, and serious injuries were sustained by two others, all natives of Penrith, named Samuel Guardhouse, who was killed, and David Stout and Joseph Westmoreland, who were injured. Guardhouse and Stout were engaged as workmen in taking down the extensive stage or wooden bridge, upwards of 100 feet in height, which was erected for convenience during the building of the monster viaduct bridge which spans the river Lowther, at Yew's-crag, near the village of Clifton. Some of the other workmen were in the act of winding up a large log of timber, which Guardhouse and Stout had fastened to the rope of the crane above, when the pulley unfortunately broke, or slipped out of its proper place, and the log fell with great force upon another log upon which the two men were sitting waiting the rope descending again, and shook it so much that they were both thrown off it, and precipitated headlong a great height into the bed of the river below, and, most surprising, the log which fell did not light upon or injure either of them. Poor Guardhouse died about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, being about three hours after the accident occurred. Stout still survives. Westmoreland was driving a wagon from the tip end of the cutting, on Clifton moor, when the horse took fright and ran away; he leaped off the wagon, fell on his face, and the wagon ran over both his thighs, and he still continues very ill.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at twenty minutes before five o'clock. Messengers from the House of Commons brought up the Liverpool and Bury Railway Bill, the Scottish Central Railway Bill, and a great number of other railway bills.

The bills on the table were then advanced a stage. The House then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, and sat two hours, but private business only was transacted.

Sir Denis Le Marchant took the oath and his seat for Worcester, in the room of Sir Thomas Wilde, now Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. The hon. member was introduced by Mr. Francis Baring and Sir Edward Colebrooke.

The Manchester and Leeds Railway Extension Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned till Monday.

CABINET COUNCIL.—The first Cabinet Council of the new Ministry will be held at the Foreign Office to-day, at two o'clock. The summonses for holding this Council were issued yesterday morning, by direction of Lord John Russell.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—We have heard to-day, at the west end, that the office of Solicitor-General has been offered to Mr. Sergeant Talfourd.

TAUNTON ELECTION.—The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Secretary for Ireland, was, yesterday morning (Friday), re-elected M.P. for Taunton without opposition.

CURIOUS CLAIM TO A HUSBAND.—The magistrates of the Brighton bench were engaged a couple of hours on Wednesday morning in investigating a summons for sureties of the peace, against a young woman named Dinning, arising out of a claim made by her to be the wife of Captain Mercer, a half-pay naval officer; and nephew of Vice-Admiral Sir William Powsell. Mr. Clarke detailed the facts of the case.

On the evening of Midsummer-day, Captain Mercer, while walking with his daughter, near St. Peter's Church, Brighton, was accosted by the defendant, who claimed him as her husband. Captain Mercer, we may state, appears to be about sixty years of age; the woman could not have seen half so many summers. The Captain told her she was a fool; but from that time she repeatedly intruded into his lodgings, claiming a right to do so as his lawful wife, and she also applied for advice to the magistrates, evidently believing that the Captain was her husband. Her statement was, that she met the Captain at Brighton; and that, after seeing him three times, she consented to become his wife, and that they accordingly left Brighton, by the first train, on the morning of the 1st of October; that they were married at the Church of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, the same day, the Captain representing his name to be Harper, that they lived together for 13 days, when he left her, and she did not see him again till she met him in Brighton. She also produced the certificate of her marriage. Evidence was then adduced, which clearly established the fact that Captain Mercer was not absent from Brighton at the time the woman said she was married to him; undoubtedly it was an extraordinary case of mistaken identity. The case was withdrawn, Mr. Dempster, the advocate for the woman, and the magistrates, declaring their belief that the defendant had acted with a bona fide belief that Captain Mercer was her husband, but that she was mistaken. Captain Mercer paid the costs of the hearing.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—An express arrived from Paris yesterday, stating that the Northern Railway shares had fallen in the market, on Thursday, in consequence of the report of an accident on that line, near Arras, by which from ten to fifteen persons are said to have been killed, and fifty wounded. No particulars had transpired.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS.—The Rev. John C. Miller, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford, Minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea, to the Rectory of St. Martin's, Birmingham, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Moseley, M.A. The Rev. Robert Wheeler Bush, M.A., Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, has been elected to the Head Mastership of the Islington Proprietary School, vacant by the preferment of the Rev. John Jackson to the Rectory of St. James's, Westminster.

CAMDEN NEW-TOWN, ST. PANCRAZ.—The temporary church erected on the estate of the Marquis Camden, in Cantelowe-road, Camden Villas, near to the spot on which it is intended to build a permanent church as soon as the funds can be obtained, was opened on Sunday last for Divine Service. The Rev. A. R. Thomas, formerly the assistant minister at Percy Chapel, Bedford-square, was appointed by the late Dr. Moore, a short time previous to his death, to this church.

PROTECTIONIST BANQUET.—On Wednesday evening above one hundred Peers and members of the House of Commons of "the Protectionist" party, dined at the Trafalgar Tavern, at Greenwich. One of the Watermen steamers was engaged to convey the party down the river. The steamer arrived off the tavern at six o'clock. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present were, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Stanley, the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Ely, the Marquis of Chandos, the Marquis of Granby, Lord George Bentinck, the Earl of Eldon, the Earl of Eglington, the Earl Stanhope, Viscount Strangford, Viscount Combermere, the Earl of Kinnoul, the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Charleville, Viscount Newport, Viscount Pollington, Lord John Manners, Lord De Lisle, Lord Henry Lennox, Lord Ossulston, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Brooke, Sir John Yarde Buller, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Miles, Mr. Buck Mr. H. Broadwood, Mr. B. Disraeli, &c.

THE NEW CABINET MINISTERS.

HER MAJESTY held a Privy Council on Monday, at Buckingham Palace, when the late Cabinet Ministers attended, and resigned their Seats of Office, which her Majesty afterwards delivered into the hands of their successors. After the Council, Lord John Russell attended at his official residence, as First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. Sir George Grey (Secretary) and Sir William Somerville (Under Secretary) attended at the Home Office. The Marquis of Lansdowne attended at the Council Office. Earl Grey attended at the Colonial Office. The Right Hon. Charles Wood attended at his office, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street. The Earl of Clarendon attended at the Board of Trade. Mr. Henry Tufnell and Mr. Parker (Secretaries) attended at the Treasury. Another Council was held on Tuesday, at which the Great Seal was delivered to Lord Cottenham, and the newly-elected Ministers took their seats at the Board. The usual oaths were also administered to them.

[As a pendant to the Engraving upon the next page, we annex the following biographical sketches of the New Ministry, which have been prepared expressly for our Journal by Mr. Burke, the pains-taking Editor of the well-known "Peerage and Baronetage."]

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (PREMIER), is youngest son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, by his Grace's first wife, Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington. He was born August 19th, 1792, and has been twice married: first to Adelaide, Lady Ribblesdale, daughter of Thomas Lister, Esq., of Armitage Park, county of Stafford; and, secondly, to Lady Frances Anna Maria Elliot, daughter of the Earl of Minto. By both wives he has issue.

Few names on the records of England have been more illustrious than that of Russell, still fewer so interwoven with the brilliant events of our annals. It acquired historical renown under the rule of the Plantagenets, and from that turbulent era to our own comparatively tranquil times, no generation has passed without its eminent character. So early as the reign of Henry VI. Sir John Russell was Speaker of the House of Commons, and at the Court of Henry VIII., there was no more accomplished gentleman than the first Earl of Bedford. That nobleman's descendant, in the fifth degree, was William, Lord Russell, the ill-fated patriot of the days of Charles II. His Lordship's son, Wriothesley, succeeded his grandfather as second Duke of Bedford, and was great-great-grandfather of the present Prime Minister.

Lord John Russell received his education at Westminster and Edinburgh, in the University of which city he graduated. He first entered Parliament as member for Tavistock, and subsequently sat for Devon, Stroud, and London. His earliest official appointment was that of Paymaster of the Forces, in Lord Grey's Administration, and to his charge was entrusted the introduction of the Reform Bill. He afterwards held the seals as Secretary of State for the Home Department, from 1835 to 1839; and for the Colonies, from the latter year until the retirement of the Whig Ministry in 1841. In literature, his Lordship has gained distinction by his "Life of William Lord Russell," "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht," "A Short History of the British Constitution," and a tragedy entitled "Don Carlos."

LORD COTTENHAM.

Lord High Chancellor, is second son of Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart., Master in Chancery, by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Rockingham Administration, on whom Edmund Burke wrote one of his most beautiful epitaphs. By the recent death of his elder brother, Lord Cottenham has succeeded to the Baronetcy, and inherited a very considerable fortune. He was born in 1783; and married, in 1821, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of William Wingfield, Esq., by whom he has six sons and six daughters. The title of Cottenham his Lordship derives from a village in Cambridgeshire, where his ancestors were settled early

in the sixteenth century. Samuel Pepys, the quaint author of "The Diary," Secretary of the Admiralty in the reign of Charles II., was great grandson of John Pepys, Esq., of Cottenham, the Lord Chancellor's immediate progenitor. Lord Cottenham, who had previously held high standing at the Chancery Bar, received the appointment of Solicitor-General in 1833, became Master of the Rolls in 1834, and was elevated to the Woolsack, in 1836.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

President of the Council, distinguished himself in early life, when Lord Henry Petty, as an eloquent public speaker, and so far back as 1806 held office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. His Lordship is son of William, Earl of Shelburne, a well-known statesman in the reign of George III., the successor of Lord Rockingham as Prime Minister; and derives a direct descent from the celebrated Sir William Petty. His Lordship, who has just completed his 66th year, succeeded to the Marquisate of Lansdowne at the decease of his half-brother in 1809, and to the Irish Earldom of Kerry on the death of his cousin, the third Earl, in 1818.

Lord Lansdowne was educated at Westminster School, the University of Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1827, he took office under Lord Goderich, as Home Secretary; and in 1830 joined Lord Grey's Government, as President of the Council—an appointment he held during the continuance in power of the Whig party. The Marquis married, in 1808, Louisa Emma, daughter of the second Earl of Leicester, and has one surviving son, Henry, Earl of Shelburne, and one daughter, Louisa, wife of the Hon. James K. Howard.

THE EARL OF MINTO.

Lord Privy Seal, is eldest son and successor of the late Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart., who, having been Viceroy of the Kingdom of Corsica, was created, upon his return, Baron Minto, and became in the sequel, Governor-General of India and Earl of Minto. He was son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, a poet of considerable merit, and a descendant of the same family as the renowned Lord Heathfield, the heroic defender of Gibraltar.

The present Peer is in his 64th year. By Mary, his wife, daughter of Paul Brydone, Esq., he has five sons and five daughters, of whom the second is married to Lord John Russell.

Earl Minto acted at one time as Ambassador at Berlin. During Lord Melbourne's Administration he was First Lord of the Admiralty.

SIR GEORGE GREY, BART.

Secretary of State for the Home Department, is nephew of the late Earl Grey, and eldest son of the Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B., by Mary, his wife, sister of the celebrated Samuel Whitbread. He was born 11th May, 1799, and married in 1827, Anna Sophia, daughter of the Hon. Dr. Ryder, Bishop of Lichfield, by whom he has issue. His official appointments, on former occasions, have been Under Secretary for the Colonies, Judge Advocate General, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, represented the University of Cambridge from 1806 to 1831: in the latter year his advocacy of Reform lost him the favour of that learned constituency, and his Lordship entered Parliament as member for Bletchingley. He subsequently sat for South Hants; and, in 1835, was first elected for Tiverton.

Lord Palmerston, male representative of the great house of Temple, from which the Duke of Buckingham maternally derives, may boast, amongst his predecessors, of the able and accomplished Sir William Temple, and the boast will bring no blush, for, in this instance, unlike so many others, talent still adheres to the name of Temple. Men may differ as to his Lordship's political creed, but no one denies to the eloquent and gifted Secretary for Foreign Affairs the attribute of sound judgment, and the meed of both capacity and genius.

He was born 20th October, 1784; and received his education at Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge. In 1809, he became Secretary at War, and continued to hold that office until 1828. In 1830, he was constituted Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His Lordship married, in 1839, Emily Mary, daughter of Peniston, first Viscount Melbourne, and widow of the fifth Earl Cowper.

EARL GREY.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, eldest son of the late distinguished statesman, Lord Grey, was born in 1802. In 1830 he became Under Secretary of the Colonies, in 1833 was removed to the Home Office, and in 1835 received the appointment of Secretary at War, which he resigned in 1839. From 1826 to 1830 he sat in Parliament for Winchester, in 1831 represented Higham Ferrars, and, subsequently, until 1841, was Knight of the Shire for Northumberland. Being then defeated, he offered himself for Sunderland, and continued its member until his accession to the peerage. His Lordship married, in 1832, Maria, youngest daughter of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., of Sprotborough.

LORD CAMPBELL.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is younger brother of Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, and son of the Rev. Dr. George Campbell, Minister of Cupar, in Fifeshire. He was born 16th September, 1781, and, having studied at the University of St. Andrews and in Lincoln's Inn, was called to the Bar in 1806. In 1827 this able and eloquent lawyer obtained a silk gown, in 1832 became Solicitor-General, in 1834 succeeded as Attorney-General, and in 1841 was constituted Lord Chancellor of Ireland, being, at the same time, elevated to the peerage. The constituencies he represented successively in Parliament were those of Stafford, Dudley, and Edinburgh.

His Lordship married, 8th Sept., 1821, Mary Elizabeth, Baroness Stratheden, daughter of James, late Lord Abinger, and has three sons and four daughters.

Lord Campbell's recently published "Lives of the Chancellors" has acquired for him a distinguished place in literature.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES WOOD.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, eldest son of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart., succeeded Mr. Ellis, in 1832, as Secretary of the Treasury, which office he filled until Nov., 1834; and, on the return of his party to power in the following year, became Secretary to the Admiralty. He was born in Dec., 1800; and married, in 1829, Lady Mary Grey, daughter of the late Earl Grey. He is, consequently, brother-in-law to the noble Secretary for the Colonies.

THE EARL OF AUCLAND.

First Lord of the Admiralty, held office from 1833 to 1834, as President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, and as First Lord of the Admiralty for a few months after. In 1835 he proceeded to India, as Governor-General, and did not return before 1841. His Lordship, who has not quite completed his 62nd year, is son of William, First Lord Auckland, an eminent diplomatist, by Eleanor, his wife, sister of the first Lord Minto.

VISCOUNT MORPETH.

First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, is the eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle, nephew of the Duke of Devonshire, and grandson of Frederick, Lord Carlisle, the kinsman and guardian of Lord Byron. With a splendour of descent almost unequalled, in possession of the highest honours and abundant wealth, his Lordship has never relaxed in his efforts to deserve reputation by his personal worth. After a brilliant University career (he graduated at Christchurch, Oxford), Lord Morpeth entered upon public life, and has acquired fame in both the literary and political world. He was born in 1802, and is unmarried. He served under Lord Melbourne as Secretary for Ireland, and sits in Parliament as M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

President of the Board of Trade, was long distinguished in the diplomatic service of his country, especially when Ambassador at the Court of Madrid. In 1839, he joined Lord Melbourne's Ministry as Lord Privy Seal, and was, subsequently, for a short period, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He is eldest son of the late Hon. George Villiers, and grandson of Thomas, first Earl of Clarendon, whose father was William, second Earl of Jersey.

The title of Clarendon was adopted by the Villiers family in consequence of their descent, through Charlotte, wife of the second Earl of Jersey, from Edward Hyde, Lord Clarendon, the statesman and historian of the reign of King Charles II.

The present Earl has completed his 46th year, and is married to Lady Catherine Barham, daughter of the Earl of Verulam.

THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE, *Postmaster-General*, is chief of the great house of De Burgh or Burke, and descends from a common ancestor with the famed Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, the Justiciary. His Lordship possesses considerable estates and influence in the county of Galway. He was born 20th December, 1802, and married, in 1825, Harriet, only daughter of the late Right Hon. George Canning, by whom he has two sons and five daughters. For some time the Marquis was Ambassador to the Court of Russia.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, BART.,

President of the Board of Control, is son and heir of the late Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, who held the office of Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Addington Administration, and was Chairman of Ways and Means during the short-lived Whig Government of 1806. Sir John has completed his 60th year, and is a widower, his wife, Lady Julia Hay, youngest daughter of the late Marquis of Tweeddale, having died in 1835. He has held office successively as Secretary at War, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and President of the Board of Control. Sir John Hobhouse is known in letters as in politics. His name is familiar to the public as the confidential friend and fellow-traveller of Byron, and the historical illustrator of the first part of "Childe Harold."

In 1820, he became M.P. for Westminster (having, in the previous year, been sent to prison by the House of Commons for the part he took in the agitation of Reform), and continued to represent that constituency, until displaced by Colonel Evans, in 1833. He has since sat for Nottingham.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY,

Paymaster-General, one of the most conspicuous men of the age, whether regarded as a brilliant writer, or as an eloquent Parliamentary speaker, is son of Zachary Macaulay, Esq., and a near connexion of the ancient Leicestershire family of Babington, of Rothley Temple. He was born in 1800; and became a member of the Bar in 1826. His successive official appointments have been Commissioner of Bankrupts, Secretary of the Board of Control, Member of the Supreme Council of India, and Secretary at War; and the towns he has represented, Calne, Leeds, and Edinburgh.

The Right Honourable Gentleman has acquired high literary distinction by his admirable contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, and his "Lays of Ancient Rome."

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY LABOUCHERE,

Chief Secretary for Ireland, is son of the late Peter Casar Labouchere, Esq., of Hylands, Essex, formerly a partner in the great mercantile house of Hope and Co., and grandson of the late Sir Francis Baring. He was



THE NEW POPE, PIUS IX.

born 15th August, 1798, and studied at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first class degree. In 1832 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, in 1835 Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, in 1839 Under Secretary for the Colonies, and, in the same year, President of the Board of Trade.

The Right Honourable Gentleman married, in 1840, Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., and has issue. His family left France at the period of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and became established in Holland, whence the late Mr. Labouchere passed over into England, and purchased considerable landed property.

THE NEW POPE—PIUS IX.

By the courtesy of a Correspondent at Florence, we are enabled to pre-

sent to our readers a Portrait of Pope Pius IX. (the Cardinal Mastai Ferretti), whose election to the vacant Papedom took place on the 17th ult., on the fourth day's scrutiny, a thing unknown for the last two centuries; as, in general, the intrigues of the various parties retard, for a considerable period, a final choice; but the political state of the Legations is such that it was absolutely necessary a hasty choice should be made, lest events should occur which might retard unseasonably or altogether prevent it. The Sacred College is composed of sixty-seven Cardinals, fifty-four of whom only were present in the late conclave, and the majority by which the Pope was chosen consisted of thirty-nine, being six votes more than legal right required. The other candidate in whose favour the wishes of the conclave, as they were of the whole people, were supposed to be directed, was the Cardinal Gizzi; but it appears that the Cardinal is of the liberal school of politics, and that his brethren supposed he would go too far. He is also said to be a man of talent and great decision of character, and all history proves that such a Pope is not the person likely to please the Sacred College.

Pope Pius IX. was born in 1792, at Sinigaglia, near Ancona. He served for some time in the Garde Noble, a body guard of the Pope, and, in that capacity, attracted the notice of Pius VII. His health was delicate, and he became subject to epileptic fits, and, by the advice of Pius VII., he gave up the sword for the cassock; and, having distinguished himself in ecclesiastical studies, was raised to the Priesthood in the regular order of time. He was sent as a missionary to Chili, where he was prominent for zeal and ability; but, in consequence of the political events of that country, he returned to Rome, and was made a Cardinal by his patron, Pope Pius VII., as a reward for his services and sufferings. He was presented with the Bishopric of Spoleto, and subsequently of Imola, in the Romagna, where he was looked upon with reverence and esteem as an excellent clergyman and a doer

of good works; and it is thought that one of the reasons of his now being selected by the Sacred College is for his practical knowledge of the Romagna, and of his being best calculated to find the due remedy for the political effervescence which has so long prevailed in that part of the territory of the holy see. The Pope being a native of the Roman state is a strong recommendation to the people, and, as he contrived to live on good terms with them as Bishop of Imola, it is hoped that he will, as Supreme Pontiff, be able to control them. The nomination of the Pope is therefore popular, as it is believed to be judicious on the part of the Sacred College, though, as far as the Liberals are concerned, both in Rome and in the provinces, the choice of Cardinal Gizzi would have been more enthusiastically received.—(Abridged from the Times.)

The Coronation took place on the 21st ult.



THE QUEEN AND HER MINISTERS IN COUNCIL.



GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The Annual Country Meeting of the Society for the Northern District will commence at Newcastle-upon-Tyne upon Tuesday next, and conclude on Friday. The last Day for receiving Implements, Seeds, &c. for Exhibition was on Thursday, the 9th.

We have already despatched two Artists to Newcastle, for the purpose of illustrating the most important proceedings of the Meeting in our Journal of next week; and, as the arrangements of the Society are, for the most part, completed previous to the actual commencement of the Meeting, we are, this week, enabled to present to our readers a view of the Cattle and Implement Show Yards, on the Town Moor, behind the Bull Parks—the table-land of the hill upon which Newcastle stands.

The Show Yard is arranged as in previous years. It is a square of 13 acres, divided in the centre; and in each compartment are seven sheds, 250 feet long; one side being for Cattle, and the other for Implements. On either side of the road leading to the principal entrances to the Yard, are erected booths for the sale of refreshments—they are gaily decorated, and the fronts have, generally, an architectural character. They are very superior to anything seen at the fairs about London.

TUESDAY, 14.

The Implement Yard open to the public from eight in the morning till six in the evening, at 2s. 6d. each person.

The Public Exhibition of the working of the Implements to take place at the farm of Mr. Henry Hall, of Gosforth Cottage (two miles from Newcastle), adjoining the turnpike road to Morpeth.

Stock received in the Show-Yard, from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon.



MR. HALL'S FARM.

At five o'clock in the evening, Professor Johnston to open a practical discussion, by reading a paper in the Lecture Theatre, Nelson-street, on the chemical principles involved in the preparation of manures, and their action upon crops; with chemical demonstrations. Members and their friends admitted by free tickets, to be obtained of the Secretary. Doors open at Four.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

The Judges to inspect the Stock and award the Prizes.

The Implement Yard open to the public from eight in the morning till six in the evening; admission, 2s. 6d.

At five o'clock in the evening, Mr. Parkes, C.E., Consulting-Engineer to the Society, to open a practical discussion, by reading a paper in the Lecture Theatre, Nelson-street, on the subject of Draining; at the conclusion of which, at eight o'clock, the Judges' award of Prizes (with the exception of those for Horses) will be read by the President. Members and their friends admitted by free tickets, to be obtained of the Secretary. Doors open at four.

THURSDAY, 16.

The Cattle and Implement Yards open to the public from six o'clock in the morning till one in the afternoon; admission 2s. 6d.; and from one till six in the evening, at 1s.

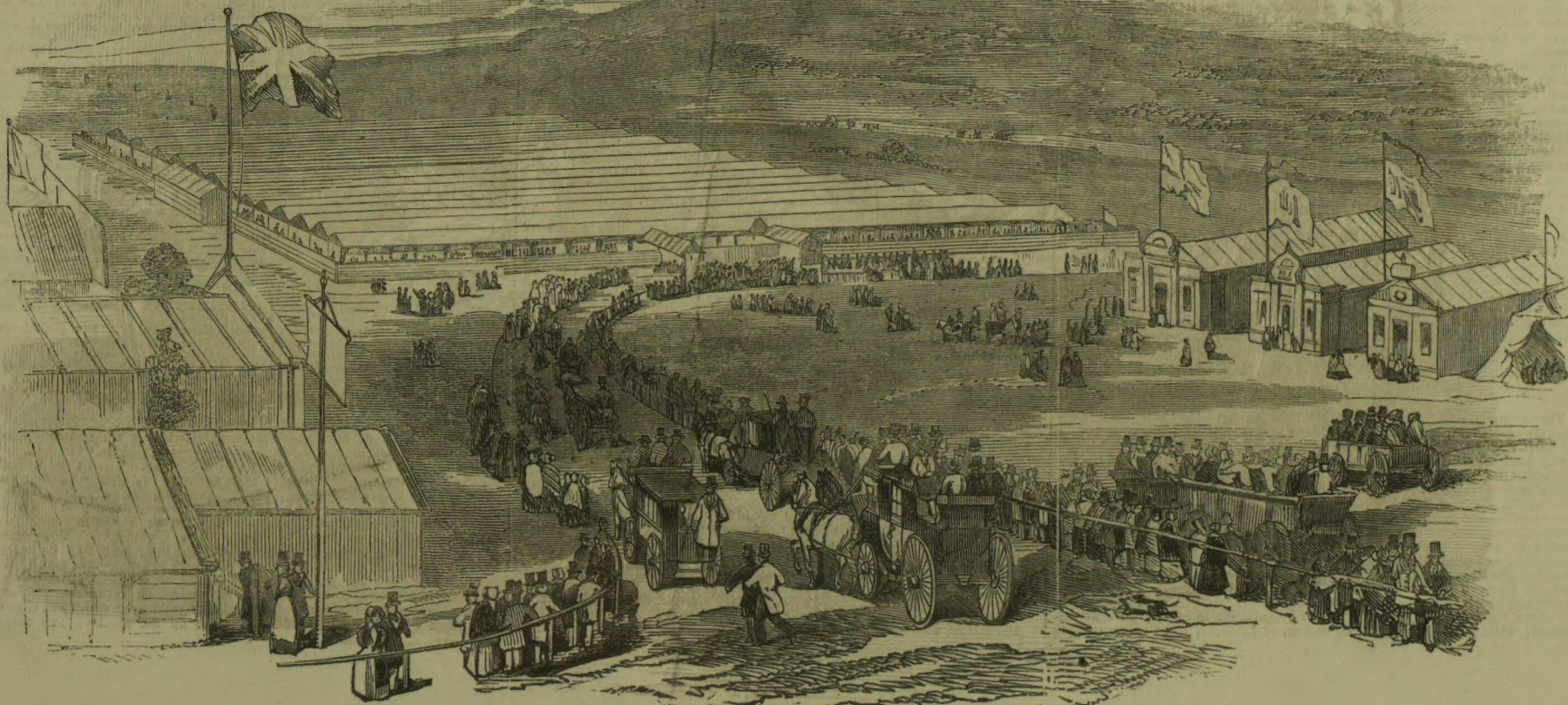
Dinner of the Society in the Great Pavilion, on the Forth, at four o'clock; doors open at half-past three.

FRIDAY, 17.

Cattle Yard open at seven; admission 1s.

The auctions to begin at nine for ten precisely.

General meeting of the members in the Music Hall, at twelve o'clock. We have engraved a view of Gosforth Cottage; and, in the emblematic heading, a portrait of the Noble President, the Right Hon. Lord Portman, and a view of the town of Newcastle, from the river.



SHOW YARDS, UPON THE MOOR, NEWCASTLE

MUSIC.

MR. LUCAS'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.

The fourth and last performance of the second series of Mr. Lucas's Concerts for Classical Chamber Compositions was given on Wednesday night, at his residence, No. 54, Berners-street, and was attended by Sir A. Barnard, Sir W. Newton, Sir Giffin Wilson, and other well-known amateurs. The programme comprised Haydn's Quartet, No. 57, in C major—Blagrove first violin, Sainton second ditto, Hill tenor, and Lucas violoncello; Mozart's No. 2 of Op. 18—Sainton leading, with Blagrove, Tolbeque, and Lucas; Mendelssohn's No. 3 of Op. 3, in B minor, for pianoforte (Herr Lüders), violin (Sainton), tenor (Hill), and violoncello (Lucas); and Beethoven's Quintet, in C major, Op. 29, executed by Sainton, Blagrove, Tolbeque, Hill, and Lucas. Herr Lüders made his first appearance in England on this occasion, and proved himself to be a superior pianist, possessing great executive facility, and his style bearing the impress of mind and feeling. Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Quartet called forth all his powers, for it is very difficult, particularly the fantastic Scherzo in F sharp minor, and the impetuous finale.

The Beethoven Quintet—the Quintet of Quintets, and the quintessence of all that is grand and beautiful—went gloriously, despite of the slight impediment of a broken string in Mr. Sainton's violin.

Mr. Lucas's Evenings will remain amongst the most agreeable reminiscences of the musical campaign.

THE DISTIN FAMILY.

These unrivalled performers on the Sax Horns are now making a tour in the Isle of Wight. On Monday last they gave a Concert at the Victoria Rooms, Southampton, which was numerously attended. The vocalists were Miss Moriatt O'Connor and Mr. Theodore Distin. The latter has a baritone voice of great power and excellent quality, and if he chooses to cultivate his style, he may turn his fine organ to good account. Mr. Distin's Trumpet Solo created, as usual, quite a sensation, and their quintets were much applauded.

ORGAN PERFORMANCES.

On Monday morning, there was a performance on the new Sixteen feet Manual Gamut and Thirty-two feet Pedal Organ, made by Messrs. Hill and Co., for the parish church of Turvey, Bedford. There are three rows of keys and twenty-nine stops. The following is a description of this noble instrument:—

Grand Organ, 54 notes: 1. Bourdon—CCG; 2. Tenoroon Diapason; 3. Open Diapason; 4. Stop Diapason; 5. Principal; 6. Twelfth; 7. Fifteenth; 8. Sesquialtra; 9. Posanne. Choir Organ, 54 notes: 1. Saisional; 2. Stop Diapason (Bass); 3. Stop Diapason (Treble); 4. Principal; 5. Wald Flute; 6. Hohl Flute; 7. Cremorne; 8. Bassoon. Swell Organ, 42 notes: 1. Tenoroon Diapason; 2. Open Diapason; 3. Stop Diapason; 4. Principal; 5. Hantboy; 6. Cornopean. Pedal Organ, 27 notes: 1. Open Wood, 16 feet; 2. Sub-Bourdon, 16 feet closed (32 feet note). Conplers: 1. Swell to Great; 2. Choir to Pedal; 3. Grand to Pedal.

Dr. Gauntlett, the Organist of St. Olave, Southwark, who designed the unrivalled organ in that church, the beautiful instrument in St. Peter's, Cornhill, &c., tested the capabilities of Mr. Hill's organ, in a style which places him in the first rank of players. He gave Preludes and Fugues by Bach, with gleams from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Mendelssohn, and Rossini; and contrasted the stop with the finest effect. On Wednesday, there was a second performance, Mr. Edmund Chipp, the son of the clever player on the Drums, being the organist. He performed Mendelssohn's Sonata No. 4, and extracts from the No. 6; and works by Bach, Hesse, Stokes, and by himself. He is a very promising artist. On Sunday last, the musical service in the York Minster was rendered additionally imposing by the introduction of the two new trumpets placed in the swell organ, and blown by the high pressure action, similar to the tuba mirabilis in the Town Hall Organ, Birmingham. These trumpets, one of which is termed the ophicleide, and the other the corneopean, were of tremendous power in the factory; but such is the adaptation of the noble Minster for the conveyance of sound, that, when placed in their final resting place, the quality of tone was most musical, and of a force neither to overpower nor interfere with the other portions of the organ, nor the voices of the choir. The York organ has undergone many strange transitions since its first erection, but these additions are the first made by Mr. Hill, its builder, since its erection, now about twenty years ago. We understand Mr. Hill disowns and disapproves of the changes it has suffered, and declines interfering with his old work, unless power be given for a complete alteration according to the new and improved mode of voicing and construction, the superiority of which is well exhibited by a comparison between the York and Worcester Cathedral organs, the latter being only a fourth of the size of the former, and yet far the finer and more complete and perfect an instrument.

MR. WILSON'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

This popular vocalist terminated his season at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Monday last, with a selection of favourite Scotch songs; he also gave two German songs, and the English cantata of "The Soldier's Dream," and recited Burns's "Tam O'Shanter." Mr. Land, his able accompanist, performed a Fantasia of his own composition, on themes from Mr. Wilson's Scotch airs.

THE "MUSICAL WORLD" CONCERT.

A Concert was given on Wednesday morning at the Hanover-square Rooms, by the proprietors of this publication, free tickets being given to the annual subscribers, and the general public being admitted by half-guinea and seven shilling payments. The artists gave their services gratuitously, in the expectation, no doubt, that they would be amply repaid in puffs. There were Sivori, Sainton, Vieuxtemps, Rousset, Benedict, Piat, Casella, De Folly, Hansman, Moscheles, Madame Pleyel, and Madame Thillon amongst the foreign professors; and the English were Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Hill, Mr. Carte, Miss Dolby, Miss Bassano, the Misses Williams, and Mrs. Macfarren. The "native talent" had the most subordinate part in this programme, except in the vocal selection, which comprised two songs by a Mr. J. W. Davison, who, as a composer, is unknown to fame, Mr. Henry Smart, a very superior musician, and Mr. Macfarren. We need scarcely state that we disapprove entirely of this French system of concert-giving on the part of journalism. It is an unjust tax on artists to require them to give their art without remuneration, and it fetters the independent critic, who must be bound to exalt those who serve his interests. The *Morning Chronicle* remarks:—"The advertising columns would look odd with the announcements—'Grand Concert of the Times,' 'Matinée Musicale of the Morning Post,' 'Soirée of the Chronicle,' &c.; and what would then become of the *Musical World*? The system is highly dishonest, and we hope to hear no more of such Parisian practices."

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

BRUSSELS OPERA COMPANY.—From the prospectus just issued, we learn that, in addition to Madame Laborde, Madame Julien, Mlle. Guichard, Madame Chorton; MM. Laborde, Zelyer, Pondere, Soyer, Millet, Curris, &c., the celebrated baritone, Massol, of the Parisian *Académie Royale de Paris*, has been engaged. Monsieur Charles Hanssens will conduct the orchestra, which has been increased, as well as the chorus. Monsieur Page directs the ballet. In addition to "The Huguenots," and "Robert le Diable," of Meyerbeer, the "Guillaume Tell" of Rossini, the "Muette" of Auber, the "Juive" of Halévy, the "Favourite" of Donizetti, Rossini's "Count Ory" (never yet heard in England), Halévy's "Mousquetaires de la Reine," Auber's "Domino Noir," "Ambassadrice," "Zanetta," "Diamans de la Couronne," "Le Part du Diable," Grétry's "Richard Cœur de Lion," &c., will be given. It is intended, we believe, that this company shall appear at Covent-Garden Theatre in 1847.

THE SECOND ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.—It is now, we believe, certain that Persiani has abandoned his intention of opening Covent Garden Theatre in April, 1847, with an Italian troupe, as his wife has renewed her engagement at Madrid, together with Salvi, the tenor, Ronconi, and Morini, for that year, their salaries having been increased fourfold by the order of the Queen of Spain. But it is believed that the son of the celebrated Lanari, of Italy, has entered into an engagement with the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, to bring over an Italian company for October next, to open with Verdi's first opera "Attila." The celebrated Prima Donna the Barbieri, Mlle. Lowe, Guasco, Musich, and Corradi, are said to be engaged.

On Tuesday morning, the eighth and last meeting of the "Musical Union," and Mr. Sedgwick's Concert in the evening, in Mortimer-street. On Wednesday night, the Brussels Company commence their performances at Drury Lane Theatre, with Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Flotow's new opera of "L'Amé en Peine" (Purgatory) has been produced at the Académie Royale de Musique in Paris, but with no decided success. The action passes in Styria, and is founded on the legend that, on the fête day of Sainte Irene, souls in purgatory are permitted to return to the earth to visit their friends. Mlle. Nau, Mlle. Dobré, Gardoni, the tenor, Barrolihet, the baritone, and Brémont, the basso, sustained the principal parts. The libretto is by M. de St. Georges.

Mr. Leon Pillel, the Director of the Grand Opera, had returned from Bologna, having left M. G. Vuez, the author, and M. Niedermayer, the composer, to arrange with Rossini for a French adaptation of "La Donna del Lago," with additional choruses, &c. The beautiful opera of "Zemire and Azor," by Grétry, had been revived at the Salle Favart, for the *début* of Mlle. Lemercier, who had been favourably received. Prince Joseph Poniatowski has produced another opera at Genoa, called "Malek Adel"—the same subject as Costa's clever work. It was quite successful, the vocalists being Mlle. Giulii, Bassini, and Ivanoff.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The performance of "Semiramide," last week, was an object of much interest with the Opera votaries, amongst the greater part of whom this opera is highly esteemed; although, to our ears, it lacks to a certain degree the light and shade which is characteristic of more modern works, and now considered a necessary ingredient of success. The music of "Semiramide," from first to last, is grand, imposing, and tragical, but rarely simply pleasing; it keeps the imagination on the stretch, and may, perhaps, end by fatiguing it. Nothing, however, could be more sublime and more dramatic than, for example, the *finale* to the second act, where the varying emotions of the actors, and the events of the scene, are represented by music the most descriptive and appropriate that could have been imagined; and admirably does its performance at Her Majesty's Theatre elicit its merits. The remorse-stricken Queen and the confident of her guilty schemes, in both of whom is inborn pride struggling against the loud voice of conscience awakened by the fearful apparition of *Nina*, have unrivalled representatives in Grisi and Fornasari. In looks, tones, movements, the illusion is perfectly sustained; while the majestic voice and manner of Lablache, and the surrounding

awe of other numerous actors on the stage, give to this portion of the opera a variety and effectiveness which must be witnessed to be imagined.

Grisi as *Semiramide* is beyond all praise; her impersonation of this character both as to her reading of the part, as to the overpowering energy of passion which, when the occasion needs it, she infuses into her tones and action, and as to the execution of the music itself is imitable.

The part of *Assur*, as rendered by Fornasari, though there is here no occasion for the display of pathos and tenderness in the expression of which he so peculiarly excels, is characterised by that tragic power and musical skill and feeling which always distinguish this great artist, and in the duet with Grisi in which the guilty pair by turn accuse and threaten each other, his performance is really sublime. Lablache's co-operation in this opera, in so secondary a part as that of *Oroe*, makes us, every time we hear the opera, still more sensible of the value of the great Neapolitan. And now we come to the novelty of the cast—the impersonation of *Arsace* by Mlle. Sanchioli. This performance excited in our minds no small curiosity beforehand; for, though we were aware that this artist possessed low tones of excellent quality, and, moreover, were certain that any part she might undertake would bear the stamp of her genius, yet we were anxious to see how she would render a part which would only display half of her natural powers of voice. The result of her performance was decidedly satisfactory. We never heard Mlle. Sanchioli display more true artistic skill and feeling than in her execution of the music of "Semiramide." It was true that her voice, seemingly from timidity, became, at times, more tremulous than its wont; and, if we must find a fault, we will say that the increased ease and assurance of her higher notes, when, in her cadences, she touched upon them, occasionally produced on the mind an impression that she was singing a part not entirely adapted to her register. But it would have been difficult to have retained any other feeling than that of admiration when listening to her performance of "Giorno d'orrore," for example, or of the first part, especially, of her aria in the second act.

To conclude, on the whole the performance of "Semiramide" is brilliant in the extreme, and well worthy of the great theatre where it is produced. The "Sonambula," on Tuesday, was more than usually admirable. We have not heard Mario in better voice this season, and his performance, as well as that of Castellan, elicited enthusiastic applause. They were recalled between the acts, and, in fact, received an ovation justly their due. We have only, in conclusion, to notice the revival of a pretty divertissement, "L'Aurore," not played for some years past, and then by Adèle Dumilâtre, and in which Lucile Grahn and Louise Tagliani take a prominent part, and the renowned engagement of the great *danseuse* who bears the same name as our new favourite.

There has been very little of novelty in the dramatic world, to chronicle, during the past week; in fact, the only new production is a trifle at the *ADÉLPHI*, called "The Maid with the Milking Pail," adapted by Mr. Buckstone from the *blueette* played in Paris last spring, and called "L'Image," when Madame Doche performed the heroine with effect. Subsequently, a translation was brought out at the Princess Theatre, entitled "A Speaking Likeness," in which Madame Vestris appeared; and, in this last version, the character is entrusted to Mrs. Fitzwilliam. There is no occasion for us to repeat the plot: it follows the other versions, but we must add, is better adapted—the scene passing in England, about the time of Charles the Second. The lady supposed to be dead by the artist, was excellently acted by Mrs. Fitzwilliam; and Mr. Wright appeared to greater advantage than ever, his performance being toned down, and thus rendered doubly effective. He is, in reality, so clever an actor, that there is never occasion for him to resort to outrageous action, or "gag," to make his points. The audience were highly pleased with the "Maid with the Milking Pail"; and it was announced for repetition every evening, amidst loud applause.

We are happy to find that Mr. Peake's "Devil of Marseilles" now goes capitally. We recommend our readers to see it, if it be only to witness Mr. O. Smith's fine and artistic impersonation of *Cranon*.

The non-appearance of Mlle. Rachel at the St. James's Theatre, on Monday, for which evening her *début* was announced, was a serious disappointment to the frequenters of the house, and, indeed, to the public in general, as a crowded audience was anticipated. We fear, also, that it must have been, in some measure, a loss to Mr. Mitchell, which is much to be regretted, as that gentleman is proverbial for keeping good faith with the public. The bulletin announcing the serious indisposition of the lady was dated from Lille, but it was accompanied with the assurance that she would proceed on to London as soon as she possibly could; and it was evident from the letter that it was her earnest wish to do so. In the meantime, M. Lafont and Mlle. Delajet contribute their valuable assistance to entertain the *habitués* of the theatre.

We find that "A Loan of a Wife"—the farce which we noticed last week, at the Lyceum—is from the pen of Mr. Alfred Wigan, equally well known as a clever performer and the author of "Watch and Ward," "A Model of a Wife," "Next Door," and other successful pieces. The house has been capitally attended. A drama of a peculiar construction, called "Above and Below," is announced for Monday evening, and a new burlesque is underlined, written, as we understand, by Mr. Charles Dance. It is said that it is founded upon the libretto of "Oberon." If this be the case, the subject was offered successively to Mr. Albert Smith and Mr. Stouquer, who both declined undertaking it. We may expect much, however, from the known tact of Mr. Dance, who may be looked upon as the coparent, with Mr. Planché, of this species of entertainment. Mr. Kinloch, a deserving member of the Lyceum company, took his benefit on Monday, on which occasion Douglas Jerrold's play of "Nell Gwynn" was revived. Mr. Keeley sustaining his original character of *Orange Peel*. The house was crowded, and the piece went off capitally; the gentleman whose benefit it was, playing very cleverly in the part of *Charles the Second*.

We do not think that the new American actress, Miss Virginia Monier, will create any remarkable sensation; although she may be a useful stock addition to the corps of the Princess Theatre. Whilst she betrays evidences of the finished actress in every part of her performances, she lacks real expression and feeling. She leaves the impression that she does everything by rule—that every intonation of the voice, and every position on the stage, is the result of conventional preparation rather than natural impulse. We should have been glad to have witnessed her *début*, at the same time, in any other character than that of Mrs. Haller.

The proprietors of VAUXHALL announce another *Bal Masqué* for Monday evening; and it is reported that Ibrahim Pacha will attend upon the occasion. If his Highness enter as fully into the glories of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments as we do in England, he will, without doubt, be gratified at seeing the realisation of some of the splendours of those immitable fictions. The present proprietors seem to be doing all they can to deserve the support of the public. On Wednesday evening, we chanced to be in the Gardens; and, although the rain had thinned the company, every lamp was alight, and the fireworks and other entertainments went off without any curtailment. This is as it should be.

The amusements of Ranelagh are about to be revived in CREMORNE GARDENS; an orchestra, capable of containing a host of performers, has been erected, and preparations for a *déjeuner*, in the best manner, have been making for the last ten days. In addition to an efficient band, the choruses from the Italian Opera House, and the Ancient Concerts, forty persons in number, will sing the madrigals, glees, quartets, &c., with the airs of Dr. Arne, originally performed at Ranelagh. There will be a strong muster of favourite vocalists, and amongst them Mr. Leffer, Miss Terry, &c. Grattan Cooke and Mr. Carte are engaged; and Mr. Loder will lead.

Mr. Mitchell has started for the Continent, to visit Mademoiselle Rachel; and, if the lady is sufficiently recovered, to escort her back to England.

THE QUEEN'S THEATRE, under the management of Mr. Abington, is announced to open this evening, with "As You Like It." The lessee intends to bring out the legitimate drama; and it is to be hoped that he will present a favourable contrast to the melancholy failures lately made, avowedly in the same line, at other minor houses.

On looking over some provincial papers, we find that the late depression in theatrical affairs has been equally great in the country. There is but one report—that the business has been very bad everywhere, and especially in the large towns. In the words of the *Manchester Times*, "People whose occupations are close and sedentary will, in the summer evenings, prefer a quiet healthful walk or ride in the country, to a three hours' visit in a heated theatre." For this reason, in the above-named town, the opera of "Maritana," with the talents of Miss Rainforth, and Messrs. Allen and Stretton, has failed to attract decent houses.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY LITIGATION.

IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER, on Tuesday, two cases were tried, involving the question of the responsibility of Railway Directors. The first was that of *BANKS v. HILL*. It was an action by an advertising agent, carrying on business at Wellington-street, in the Strand, to recover from Charles Popham Hill, the defendant, who resides in Devonshire, a balance of about £100, for advertisements of the prospectus of the Salisbury and Leamington Railway Company, inserted in forty-three different newspapers, between the 25th and 29th October last.

The facts connected with this project were brought before the public in a case of "Banks v. Goode," tried some ten days ago at Westminster Hall, when the verdict was taken for the defendant. In the present case it appeared that the defendant authorised his name to be inserted in "the direction," through a Mr. Downes, on the 20th October, and his name accordingly was published in a prospectus dated the 25th October. The defendant never attended any meeting of the Committee, or acted in any manner; but, on the 7th November, it was agreed to abandon the project for the present session; and the defendant, in answer to a letter from the Secretary, wrote to say that, if the other members of the Committee subscribed their proportions to defray the *bona fide* preliminary expenses, he should willingly do the same. The debt in respect of which this action was brought was incurred under the express orders of Messrs. Weall and Berkeley, the Solicitors of the Company, and who had taken an active part in establishing it; having, as it appeared, given indemnities to several respectable persons, who had therefore allowed their names to be inserted as Provisional Committee-men. It was now contended that the credit was given in this instance, not to the defendant, or even to the whole body of Provisional Committee-men, but to the Solicitors, Weall and Berkeley, as proved by the fact that they had inserted advertisements through the instrumentality of the plaintiff, before any Provisional Committee was appointed.

The Chief Baron left it to the Jury to say if they believed the defendant had authorised his name to be inserted as a Committee-man, so as to pledge his credit for preliminary expenses; and, also, whether the plaintiff, in inserting those advertisements, acted upon the credit and responsibility of the defendant. If they found either of those questions in the negative, their verdict should be for the defendant.

The Jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant. The other case was that of *WYLD v. HOPKINS*.—Mr. Martin, with whom was Mr. Wallis, for the plaintiff, stated that this was an

action brought by the well known map-seller at Charing-cross, to recover from the defendant, one of the Provisional Committee-men of the Peterborough and Nottingham Railway, the balance of a bill for £1900, for engraving maps and plans for the use of the Company. The defendant had given a written authority to one of the promoters of the line, to insert his name in the Provisional Committee; and the letter having been handed to Mr. Gridley, one of the Solicitors of the Company, the defendant's name was printed in a prospectus with several others, which prospectus was shown to the plaintiff at the time the orders were given to him to execute the work in question. The plaintiff did the engraving for the Company, upon the faith that the persons named in the prospectus were liable to him; and there was no doubt that those who had authorised the insertion of their names were liable. The Company was not proceeded with, because a sufficient sum of money had not been subscribed; but several of the Provisional Committee, feeling their liability, had subscribed to pay proportionate shares to defray preliminary expenses. In this way, £1000 had been paid to the plaintiff. The defendant was one of those who declined to meet his fair share of the responsibility accruing to a Provisional Committee-man, and this action was brought against him to compel him to bear his share in common with others.

It appeared upon the examination of Mr. Gridley, one of the solicitors of the proposed Company, that the prospectus containing the defendant's name was shown to the plaintiff when the orders were given for the execution of the maps, plans, and sections. The witness also stated, on cross-examination, that there was a Managing Committee appointed, but that the defendant was not one of that body.

Mr. Watson, for the defendant, contended that his client, who had taken no part in the management of the Company, was not liable, more especially as there was a Managing Committee appointed, under whose authority the order was given and the work executed. The learned counsel referred particularly to the case of *Low v. Wilson*, tried last term, in which Baron Parke was reported to have laid it down that a Provisional Committee-man, who did not interfere, could not be held liable for merely lending his name where there was a Managing Committee.

The Lord Chief Baron thought the question in this as in other cases of the same nature was,—did the defendant, by sanctioning the publication of his name as one of the Provisional Committee, hold himself out to the plaintiff as a person pledging his credit as liable for the reasonable and *bona fide* preliminary expenses of the Company? It would be difficult to say in this case that the mere fact of there being a Managing Committee should exempt the defendant from responsibility. A Managing Committee was often nothing more than a body of persons selected by and from the Provisional Committee, as persons who were more likely to be able to give their personal attention to the business of the Company. It would not be fair to say the members thus selected should be exclusively liable for all preliminary expenses. But in this case there was another important fact. A prospectus was shown to the plaintiff when the order was given for the work, in which the defendant's name appeared as a Provisional Committee-man, but nothing was said in that prospectus of a Managing Committee. In nearly all these cases there were expenses before any Managing Committee was appointed, and the question would be who was to be liable for those expenses if the Provisional Committee was not. In this case the only question was, whether the defendant held himself out as liable for preliminary expenses by authorising the insertion of his name as a Committee-man.

The Jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £767 3s. 9d.

Mr. Martin stated, after the verdict had been recorded, that if the defendant paid his quota of the expenses, as others of the Committee had done, the judgment against him on this verdict would not be put in force.

On Wednesday, in the same Court, a case was tried, *BARNETT v. SOUTHWELL*: it was an action by a stationer in Fenchurch-street against the defendant, as a Provisional Committee-man of the Direct London and Dublin Railway, to recover the value of certain stationary goods supplied to the Company between the 30th of August and the 2nd of November last. The plaintiff's case rested mainly on the facts that the defendant had written to a Mr. Collins, one of the promoters of the Company, to insert his name in the list of the Provisional Committee; and that, in conformity with the authority thus given, the defendant's name was inserted, and appeared in a printed prospectus of the Company which was published on the 18th of October. On the part of the defendant, it was admitted that, in answer to an application from Collins, the defendant had written, on the 6th of October, promising his support to the project, but that, on the following day, in consequence of circumstances which came to his knowledge, he wrote, declining to have any connection with the Company, and requesting that his name might not be used in any manner. Under these circumstances, it was submitted that the defendant had given no authority to pledge his credit, even though it should turn out that Mr. Collins had neglected to communicate to the managing parties the receipt of the defendant's second letter.—The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, expressed, in very plain terms, his dissent from the doctrine contended for on behalf of the plaintiff, and left it to the Jury to say whether the goods in question were supplied on the credit of the defendant.—The Jury, without any hesitation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on a moderate scale, viz., only 3660 quarters. The stands being very scantily supplied, the demand for wheat, of home produce, was steady, at Monday's prices. Owing to the low currencies at which American flour is selling, next to nothing was doing in foreign wheats, the quotations of which were barely supported. The best grinding barley moved off steadily, at late rates, but other kinds were a slow inquiry. Superfine malt was quite as dear, but other kinds hung on hand. Oats, beans, peas, and flour moved off slowly, at late rates.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2660; barley, 740; oats, 1110. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 4030. Foreign: wheat, 9780; barley, 9800; oats, 18,340. Flour, 1270 sacks; malt, 4010 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 56s; ditto white, 47s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s to 48s; ditto white, 50s to 55s; rye, —s to —s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; ditto, 27s to 29s; malt, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 60s; brown ditto, 50s to 62s; Kingston and Ware, 52s to 60s; Chevalier, 61s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 24s; potato ditto, 30s to 33s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 25s; ditto, white, 22s to 26s; ditto beans, new, 34s to 38s; ditto old, 35s to 38s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 36s to 38s; white, 40s to 42s; boliers, 42s to 44s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s to 49s; Suffolk, 43s to 44s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 41s to 42s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, —s to —s; Danzig, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s. In Bond.—Barley, —s to —s; oats, brew, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 28s; Baltic, 26s to 28s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The best English linseed cakes are selling at full prices. In all kinds of seeds scarcely any business is doing.

LINSEED, English, sowing, 54s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s. Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 15s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 14s; white ditto, 10s to 12s. Tares, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per bushel. English Rapeseed, 42s to 42s per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 5s to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 6s to £8 0s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, 55s 6d to £6 5s per ton. Canary, 45s to 48s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 50s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8½d; of household bread, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 52s 10d; barley, 27s 6d; oats, 23s 8d; rye, 33s 9d; beans, 38s 5d; peas, 35s 5d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 52s 5d; barley, 27s 6d; oats, 23s 6d; rye, 32s 9d; beans, 36s 7d; peas, 34s 5d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 5s 0d; barley, 4s; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 4s; beans, 4s 0d; peas, 4s 0d.

Currencies.—Foreign butter continues in good request, at fully the late advances in the quotations. The best qualities are producing 96s to 100s; and other kinds, 70s to 88s per cwt. Irish butter firm, at an improvement in value of from 2s to 4s per cwt; Waterford, landed, 86s to 88s; Carlow, 88s to 90s; Cork, 86s; and Limerick, 84s to 86s per cwt. English butter is selling at 91s to 93s for Dorset; 84s to 90s for Devon; and 10s to 12s per dozen for fresh. A good business has been doing in Bacon, at full prices. Mild cured qualities are producing 58s to 60s per cwt. Bale and tierce middles, including most other kinds of provisions, are quite as dear.

Tallow.—This market has a very quiet appearance. Small parcels are taken on the spot at 41s 9d to 42s. Town tallow, the supply of which is larger, goes off readily, at 39s 6d net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 0s; clover ditto, £4 5s to £5 10s; oat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s; wheat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s per load. New meadow hay £2 5s to £3 5s per load.

Wool.—Owing to the progress of the public sales—at which 25,000 bales will be offered—and the large arrivals, the wool trade is very dull, and prices are not supported.

Potatoes.—There are now scarcely any old potatoes on offer; but new ones are selling steadily, at from 6s to 15s per cwt.

Corn (Friday).—Hollywell Main, 14s 9d; West Wylam, 13s 6d; East Hutton, 14s 3d; Stewart's, 15s 9d; West Tees, 13s 9d; and Sidney's Hartley, 15s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The plantation accounts being considered favourable, the demand here for all kinds of hops is heavy, and prices are almost nominal. The duty is £150,000.

Sussex pockets, £5 0s to £6 6s; Kent ditto, £5 5s to £6 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £6 5s to £8 10s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale here, to-day, being more than adequate to meet the wants of the buyers, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, and Monday's reduced currencies were with difficulty supported. There were on offer 150 oxen and cows, 470 sheep and lambs, and 10 calves from Holland, together with 70 horned and polled Scots from Scotland. The numbers of sheep were not quite so extensive as those exhibited on this day last week. On the whole, the mutton trade was firm, and the quotations were the turn higher. The lamb trade was very steady, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, previous rates. In calves, a good business was doing, at full prices; but pigs commanded very little attention. Milch cows were selling at from £18 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb, to suit the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 5d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-would ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lambs, 5s 0d to 5s 4d. Suckling calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 814; cows, 150; sheep and lambs, 12,550; calves, 539; pigs, 250.

Corn and Leadwheat (Friday).—We had a very slow inquiry here to-day on the following terms:—

Per 8lb, by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 2s 12d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 10d to 6s 0d.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

closing prices, from the official list, will confirm this view:—Bank Stock, 209; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuitie, 96½; Three per Cent. Consols Annuitie, 95½; New Three-and-a Quarter per Cent. Annuitie, 97½; Long Annuitie, Expire Jan. 5, 1860, 10½; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 10½; Bank Stock for Account, 208½; Consols for Opening, 95½; Exchequer Bills—£1000, 16; £500, 17; Ditto, Small, 13.

The Foreign Market can scarcely be said to have partaken in the improved state of affairs. Mexican, notwithstanding the doubtful state in which the Republic is placed, does not vary materially in price. The Active closed on Monday at 27; Deferred 15½. The present price is 27½ and 16½. Spanish Three per Cent. closed at 25½ ex. div. and Portuguese Four per Cent. at 48 ex. div. An improvement of about ½ per cent may be noted on Spanish; and Portuguese, about one per cent worse. The Market closed, languidly, at the following prices: Brazilian Bonds, 5 per Cent, 84; Equador Bonds, 3½; Mexican Bonds, 1837, 5 per Cent, 27½; Ditto, Deferred, 16½; Portuguese Four per Cent, 47; Ditto, for the Account, 47; Spanish Bonds, 3 per Cent, for the Account, 36½; Dutch-Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 60; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 93½.

Although the operations of the Share Market continue on a very limited scale, yet a better feeling evidently predominates. The dividend-paying lines are held firmly at improving prices, all fear of competition being disregarded when the difficulties of making in the new lines are for a moment contemplated. An expense of nearly double the estimate is the first difficulty, and scarcity of money and labour are the next formidable hindrances to the new projects. Again, the better part of those carried are already in the possession of the old Companies, or speedily will be, for want of the money to proceed with. It will be seen, then, from the subjoined list, that prices are in advance upon the dividend-paying stocks, while little or no improvement is to be found in Scrip, from the dread of having to provide for calls. The market closes buoyantly, but transactions are generally firm. Aberdeen, 8½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 4½; Bristol and Exeter, 82; Caledonian, 9½; Ditto, Half Shares, 1; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Cambridge and Oxford, ½; Derby and Crewe, ½; Direct Manchester (Remington's), ½; Direct Northern, 1½; Dublin and Galway, 1½; Eastern Counties, 24½; Do., Perpet., 5 per Cent., No. 2, ½ pm.; Ditto, York Extension, 2½; Eastern Union, —; Do., ½ Shares, 10½; Do., Cambridge and Ely, 1½; East Lincolnshire, ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Ditto, ½ Shares, 17½; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, 4; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 22½; Great North of England, —; Ditto, New, 43; Great Western, 153; Ditto, Half Shares, 55; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 23½; Ditto, Fifths, 33½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 86½; Leicester and Bedford, 4 dis.; Leicester, Tamworth, &c., 1 dis.; London and Birmingham, 224; Ditto, Thirds, 61½; Ditto, Quarters, 29½; Ditto, London and Blackwall, 94; Ditto, New, 5½; London and Brighton, 15th, 25½; London and Croydon, 22½; Ditto, Guarant., 10; London and Greenwich, 9½; London and South Western, 73½; Ditto, New, 29; Lynn and Ely, 13; Lynn and Dereham, 11; Manchester and Southampton, 14; Manchester, Buxton, and Mallock, 1 p. 1; Manchester and Southampton, 14; Midland, 152; Ditto, New, 59½; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, New, 11; Newcastle and Berwick, 26½; Norfolk, 30½; Ditto, Half Shares, 11½; Tenth, 2½; Ditto Extension, 2½; North British, 30½; Ditto, Half Shares, 11½; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, 1½; Northern and Eastern, Scrip (issued at 5 dis.), 63½; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1½; North Staffordshire, 4 pm.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 7½; Portsmouth Direct, 4½; South Midland, 18½; Scottish Central, 194; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2½; 14; Ditto New, South Eastern and Dover, 41½; Ditto New (ditto, £33 6s. 8d.), 14; Ditto New (do. £30), 18½; Ditto New (do. £15), 2½; West Riding Union, 2½ p.; Wisbeach and St. Ives, 2½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 4½ dis.; Worcester, Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester, 1 dis.; York and North Midland Extension, 35; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 13; Boulogne and Amiens, 12½; East Indian, ½; Louvain and Jemeppe, ½; Luxembourg, 2½; Paris and Rouen, 39½; Sambre and Meuse, 4½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English and Foreign Markets were flatter yesterday, the Directors of the Bank of England, at their Court on Thursday, not having intimated any intention of reducing the rate of interest. Consols closed at 95½ for the opening. The Share Market was inactive, but prices were firmly maintained.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.
WAR OFFICE, JULY 7.

6th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. A. Blandy to be Lieutenant, vice Mackinnon. 2nd Dragoons: Regimental Sergt.-Major W. Miller to be Adjutant (with the rank of Cornet), vice Reid.
13th Light Dragoons: Lieut. R. H. J. Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd. 14th: Sergt.-Major J. Palmer to be Quartermaster, vice Brodribb. 16th: Lieut. E. V. Mackinnon to be Lieutenant, vice Blandy.
Scots Fusilier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. W. Y. Peel to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Lord G. FitzGerald; Edward F. Fortescue to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Peel.
4th Foot: Ensign G. Leslie to be Lieutenant, vice O'Neill; Ensign W. T. Little to be Ensign, vice Leslie. 10th: Assist.-Surg. D. Stewart to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Foss. 31st: Assist.-Surg. H. C. Foss to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stewart. 40th: Surgeon R. A. Munn, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice M'Andrew. 41st: Lieut. T. M. Farmer to be Captain, vice Downes; Ensign R. F. L. Jenner to be Lieutenant, vice Farmer; E. G. Williams to be Ensign, vice Jenner. 45th: Ensign C. P. Stacey to be Lieutenant, vice Boye; E. H. Suckling to be Ensign, vice Stacey; Paymaster M. G. Taylor to be Paymaster, vice Evans. 49th: Ensign J. H. King to be Lieutenant, vice Ogilvy; J. W. Dewar, to be Ensign, vice King. 50th: Capt. G. M. Tew to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Ryan; Lieut. H. W. Hough to be Capt., vice Tew; Ensign C. A. P. James to be Lieut., vice Hough; Ensign W. Ballers to be Ensign, vice James. 54th: Cadet J. F. Mamant to be Ensign, vice Ballers. 59th: C. D. Piddler to be Ensign, vice Little. 63rd: G. G. Cameron, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg., vice Gray. 70th: Lieut. G. Reynolds to be Capt., vice Givens; Ensign A. J. O. Rutherford to be Lieut., vice Reynolds. 72nd: Lieut. G. R. Percival to be Capt., vice Warren; Ensign W. Bertram to be Lieut., vice Percival; A. Smith, to be Ensign, vice Bertram. 78th: Paymaster E. Evans to be Paymaster, vice Taylor. 93rd: Lieut. J. J. Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Stewart; Cadet G. W. Good to be Ensign, vice Rutherford.
8th Rifle Brigade.—W. B. Brewster to be Second Lieutenant, vice Boileau.
HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon J. M'Andrew, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the First Class, vice Edward Pilkington.
BREVET.—To be Majors in the Army: Capt. H. S. Rowan, Capt. G. Lewis, Capt. H. Mason, Capt. A. W. Reed, Capt. R. Denny, Capt. W. B. Marlow, Capt. W. B. Langford, Capt. H. R. E. Wilnot.
MEMORANDUM.—The names of the gentleman appointed to an Ensigny in the 32nd Foot, on the 12th of June, 1846, are C. E. Stewart, not Stewart, as previously stated.
BANKRUPTS.—B. KENT, Rosherville, Kent, now out of business. A. REED and S. J. POWELL, Tottenham-court-road, ironmongers. W. JOY, Tunbridge, Kent, plumber. R. A. F. KINGSCOTE, late of Nicholas-street, London, merchant. H. WOODTHORPE, Aveley, Essex, grocer. J. FARRER, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, cabinet-maker. J. WARD, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted stuff-manufacturer. J. SORBY, Sheffield, scrivener. W. GIBBON, Leeds, glass-dealer. T. BEILBY and W. KABERRY, Leeds, flax-spinners. S. GRIFFITHS, Wolverhampton, wholesale druggist. G. BARRY, Handsworth, Staffordshire, surgeon. W. KIRK, Salford, stockbroker. W. SUDLOW, Liverpool, warehouse-keeper. J. BARTON, Birkenhead, stone mason. R. BAKER, Christchurch, Monmouthshire, farmer. G. HORSBY, Lebury, Northumberland, builder.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.
WAR OFFICE, JULY 10.

7th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. A. Knight to be Captain, vice Bambrick. 11th Light Dragoons: Lieut. T. H. Ward to be Captain, vice Bataurst; Cornet W. G. D. Cresswell to be Lieutenant, vice Ward. A. Bro Ward, to be Cornet, vice Cresswell. 1st Foot: Ensign H. P. Bythess to be Ensign, vice Quin. 11th: R. L. Warren to be Ensign, vice Bythess. 14th: W. H. Hawley to be Ensign, vice Fortescue. 30th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. S. Ormond to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. Singleton; Brevet Major J. G. Golden to be Major, vice Ormond; Lieutenant A. J. H. Lumsden to be Captain, vice Golden; Ensign E. A. Whitmore to be Lieutenant, vice Lumsden; E. D'Arcy to be Ensign, vice Whitmore. 33rd: B. B. Shaw, to be Ensign, vice Pensonby. 40th: Capt. T. J. Vallant to be Major, vice Coddington; Lieut. T. L. K. Nelson to be Capt., vice Vallant; Ensign F. M. Hockings to be Lieutenant, vice Nelson; T. Wilson to be Ensign, vice Hockings; Lieut. A. A. Nelson to be Adjutant, vice T. L. K. Nelson. 43rd: Ensign A. E. Pensonby to be Ensign, vice Dwen. 45th: Lieut. G. Burrell to be Lieutenant, vice Caye. 50th: Lieut. G. A. Taylor to be Captain, vice Dames; Ensign M. E. Monckton to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor; W. S. P. Serocold to be Ensign, vice Monckton. 74th: Major J. Fordyce to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Crawley; Captain the Honourable T. O'Grady to be Major, vice Fordyce; Lieutenant G. Monkland to be Captain, vice O'Grady; Ensign J. Napier to be Lieutenant, vice Monkland; C. T. Seale to be Ensign, vice Napier. 79th: Assistant-Surgeon J. Grant to be Surgeon, vice M'Nunn. 87th: Second Lieut. J. Fitzgerald to be First Lieutenant, vice Doherty; H. Lloyd to be Second Lieutenant, vice Fitzgerald. 92nd: Lieut. A. W. Cameron to be Adjutant, vice Tatum. 95th: To be Captains—Lieut. F. Grantham, vice Syng; Lieut. C. Colby, vice Hilderton. To be Lieutenants—Ensign C. B. Browne, vice Grantham; Ensign J. Reardon, vice Colby. To be Ensigns—Ensign P. E. Quin, vice Browne; W. W. Maddock, vice Reardon.
UNATTACHED.—To be Captains: Lieut. G. W. M. Lovett, Lieut. W. J. Yonge.
HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist.-Surg. C. A. Gordon, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class; W. Singleton, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice J. Grant; A. J. Dolce, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 8.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Quartermaster-Sergeant C. Dunbar to be Quartermaster, vice Forbes.
Ordnance Medical Department: Temporary Assist.-Surgeon S. H. Faxon to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Farr; R. Thornton to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Staunton.
COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.
Buckingham: The Royal Bucks, or King's Own Regiment of Militia—Lieut. W. Cavendish to be Captain, vice Lowndes; Lieut. R. E. Smith to be Captain, vice W. H. Chapman to be Ensign. BANKRUPTS.—A. BARLEY, March, Cornbridge-street, draper. P. F. PAGE and P. N. PAGE, King's road, Gray's-Inn, builders. E. BRADFORD, late of Brighton, music-seller. W. OSBOURNE, jun., St. James's-street, Piccadilly, silversmith. J. STILES, Wells-street, Oxford-street, soda-water-manufacturer. H. SAVAGE, Dorset-place, Dorset-square, apothecary. J. BALLARD, Hastings, luncheon. R. H. EVANS and C. EVANS, New Bond street, auctioneers. E. G. NICHOLLS, 11, Isola, broker. F. DILLER, Stafford, ironmonger. S. PURSER, Cheltenham, draper. J. M. STARK, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, bookseller. W. WATTS, Doncaster, millwright. B. SCOTT, Bath, seedman. D. JAMES, Cardigan, licensed victualler. T. HUTCHINSON, Sunderland and Wingate, Durham, tea dealer. W. ROBINSON, Spring Meadow, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, dyer.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRIATIONS.—G. PENTLAND, Perth, coach-maker. L. M'BAIN, Kinross, merchant.

BIRTHS.

At Portsmouth, the lady of Lieutenant G. H. Lapidge, of a daughter.—At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Henry Jerrard, of a son.—On the 5th inst., the wife of Dr. C. Brodie Sewell, of twins, one still born.—In Bernard-street, Russell-square, Mrs. T. B. Young, of a daughter.—In Dean's-yard, Westminster, the wife of the Rev. W. Tennant, of a daughter.—At Dorfold-hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Wilbraham Tollemache, of a son.—At Froyle, Hampshire, the lady of the Rev. Peter Aubertin, jun., of a son.—At Winkfield Vicarage, Berks, the wife of the Rev. C. J. Elliot, of a daughter.—On the 5th inst., the lady of T. B. Hildyard, Esq., M.P., of a son.—At Birtswell Vicarage, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. George Monington of a son.—At Woolwich, the wife of Major Strassman of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Pen, Bucks, the Rev. William Woodhouse, M.A., to Miss Frances Fox.—At Oxford, the Rev. George Rawlinson, M.A., to Louisa Wildman, second daughter of Sir R. Aust Alex. and Mrs. Rawlinson, K.C.H., &c., M.D.—At Paris, Count Edmond De Diebachi, to Caroline, daughter of Count Walsh Freeman.—At Rickmansworth, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dargot, to Sophia Lucy, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Joceline Percy, C.B.

DEATHS.

At Pau, Lucy Anne, the wife of the Rev. John Drake.—At Arras, Monsieur Hallette, Civil Engineer, Member of the Chamber of Deputies.—On the 2nd inst., Constantine Talbot Crichton, Esq., son of Sir Alexander Crichton.—At Rodwell-house, Sussex, the Rev. Charles Freeman Sudham.—On the 5th inst., aged 54, Mr. William Bone, second son of the late Henry Bone, Esq., R.A.—At Southampton, aged 80, Selma, widow of the late Rev. W. Hony.—At Hackney, Mrs. Hole, in the 79th year of her age.—On the 22nd ult. aged five years, Walter Hamilton Dundas, eldest son of Walter Davies Griffith, Esq., of Cradly-ye-hallen, Anglesoy, North Wales.

THE GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN.

Broadcloth, Marbles, Tape, Malt, Whistles, Nutmegs, Tallow, Muslins, Frieze, Pepper, Pipe-stems, Lamp-wicks, Bristles, Wool, Planos, Chessboards, Cheese; Gingerbread, Tiles, Rags, Hops, Candles, Nuts, Tobacco, Horsehair, Flax, Leather, Toys, Salt, Besom-handles, Parchment, Brandy, Beer, and Wax!

Yon smile at such a Bill of Lading!
True! 'tis a strangely mingled page,
But deeper look! and mark how trading
Now moulds the Spirit of the age!
The countless wares by merchants
brought us,
Be ye thank'd and be ye prais'd,
What no patriot spirit wrought us
See! beneath your power is rais'd!

For ye have knit a bond of UNION,
That making one may render GREAT,
Tis Commerce brings into communion
What Kings and Councils separate.
Drawing lines and frontiers round us,
They, but by divisions strong,
Would still to wars and battles hound
us—
Fools that we have been too long!

This the moralist has told us
Once and ever and again,
This our poets oft unfold us,
"Unite!" the burden of their strain,
Still the fetters fast could hold us
Song and teaching both in vain!
But Commerce comes and Frontiers
vanish,
Sentinel and guard and gun,
Commerce I destined yet to banish
The hateful creed of all for one!
Germany! with sixty rulers,
Fearing, doubting, jealous all,
Commerce only could have made ye
A blended people 'neath their thrall!

Commerce binds you now together,
Free, at least, to buy and sell;
Ask your rising future, whether
MIND shall not be free as well?
And when the yoke at last is broken,
And when a PEOPLE's strength is
thine,
When Freeman's thoughts are freely
spoken
From Baltic's billows to the Rhine,
Remember TRADE first gave the token
Of Union in the ZOLLVEREIN!

LEWIS FILMORE.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

DURING the whole of the last month, the universal demand amongst *marchandes des modes* and their fair customers, was for dresses of the most aerial textures. Tulles, barèges, muslins, organdies, tarlatanes, and Chinese Batiste, were alone wearable during the late almost insupportable heat; but, now that the weather has so greatly changed, the other materials of summer costume, usually more appropriate to this climate, regain their full favour. Pretty striped silks, in a hundred different shades: those glazed and shaded, or those in light colours, with flounces headed by a trimming a shade darker than the ground of the dress, are now much in favour. Fil de chérie, in lilac, cabbage green, or pink, is much worn: these dresses are often ornamented by a flat embroidery. Foulards are worn, with high bodies, opening in front sufficiently to allow the embroidered habit-shirt underneath (usually trimmed with Valenciennes), to appear. Dresses in mousseline de soie, with Gothic patterns, are usually in dark colours, and are worn over white silk.

Evening Dresses, and those for *déjeuners* now occupy the consideration of all our *élégantes*; for, besides the balls that are nightly given and the *fêtes champêtres* that have already taken place, numbers are still in contemplation. There will shortly be a Drawing Room, and some Court Balls will be given at Buckingham Palace. It is impossible it should not be so, for the Palace has been already too long shut up, and her Majesty is naturally desirous of benefiting trade as well as giving pleasure to her subjects. We will now endeavour to give a description of some of the preparations that are being made by our leader of fashion for these occasions. Dresses of tarlatan, embroidered with stripes of gold and silver, those of tulle with three skirts looped up at the side with a bouquet of wheat ears and field flowers. With this last costume, the head-dress must consist of a Cores wreath, made also of corn-field flowers. White tarlatan dresses trimmed with six tucks

embroidered in crochet, gold, and red, a bouquet in front of the bodice, the coiffure composed of pomegranate blossom and jessamine. Sky-blue crape dresses made with double skirts, the upper being of the tulle form, edged with a string of white daisies. Corsage à la Grecque, fastened with a cameo, a wreath of daisies placed on the forehead, and long floating sashes of wide ribbon, are much worn. These are the principal ball dresses.

For *déjeuners*, morning *fêtes*, &c.—Blue, lilac, or cabbage-green, barège dresses, lined with silk, the skirt being made with a number of small tucks; a capote of lace, trimmed with a bouquet of tea roses. Another very pretty costume is a dress of Pekin striped blue and white, pink and white, or lilac and white, made in the form of a redingote, fastened in front with bright buttons, either steel or marcellite; a manteler of muslin, lined with thin silk, and trimmed with lace; a bonnet of tulle, or crape, with drooping feathers.

A dress of white organdie, embroidered in crochet in the tulle form, lined with pink silk; a capote of pink tulle, trimmed with rosettes of a similar material. A dress of blue pout de soie Nemours, with four flounces in black lace; a manteler of black lace; capote of black lace, trimmed with blue bells.

A dress of pearl grey Taffetas d'Italie, shot with orange colour; a manilla of a similar material, trimmed with a fold of the same. A paille de riz bonnet and white marabouts.

We have thus endeavoured to give to our fair readers some idea of the most remarkable toilettes that are preparing at the great magazines, such as Voullion and Lauré, for the forthcoming balls and *fêtes champêtres*, which, if report speak true, are to render the close of the season so brilliant.

"LES MODES PARISIENNES."—Ce journal est le plus riche, le plus élégant, et le plus varié de tous les journaux de Paris. C'est le journal le plus répandu dans la société aristocratique de toute l'Europe, le seul adopté par la bonne compagnie de Paris. Les souscriptions sont reçues à Londres, chez M^{me}. Frederick, Albemarle-street, 40. Prix 6s., pour trois mois.

NEW FARMERY.

WE this week present to our readers the annexed Engravings, illustrative of the arrangement and outline of New Farm Buildings and Dwelling, recently erected for a small landowner, in Berkshire; and lying at a short distance from the Great Western Railway. The plan combines the requisite provisions for dairy and breeding purposes, appertaining to land in occupation, viz., between 400 and 500 acres. Its appropriation, both as to the aspect of its offices and conveniences of its arrangement, by reference to the outline plan, will be specially appreciated by our agricultural readers. The architect is Mr. Frederick W. Ordish, of John-street, Adelphi.

We append some able remarks on the importance of Plan in the construction of a Farmery, which we find introductory to a series of plans in a valuable work, entitled "The Plough: a Journal of Agriculture and Rural Affairs," the first volume of which has just been completed. We should add that the Journal is published monthly, and contains a mass of excellent practical information which must be especially acceptable to "the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Agriculturists, and Breeders of the United Kingdom."

"The works of the ancient Roman writers on agriculture that are still extant, evince, by the accounts of the practice of husbandry of the ancient Romans, a careful diligence and exactness in the execution of the operations in all its branches unsurpassed by the best cultivation of the present age; and many are the useful lessons on the culture of the soil that have been transmitted to us from that wise and opulent people. Amongst the numerous subjects on rural economy that have been treated in writings of the ancient Roman authors preserved to us, the *Villa*, or farmery, has been a particular and lengthened theme in all, clearly showing the great importance attached by them to that appendage to the soil in the perfect and successful issue of its culture.

"Next to natural fertility of the soil, and scarcely second to it in importance to



GROUND PLAN OF NEW FARMERY, IN BERKSHIRE.



NEW FARMERY OR MODEL FARM, IN BERKSHIRE.

profitable husbandry, is well-arranged and sufficient offices of the farmery. The buildings of the farm-stead may be considered as the workshop, the live stock and implements as the machinery and tools, and the soil, the raw material of that greatest of all manufactures—of that most important branch of industry, producing not only the necessities, but every luxury of life. To dilate on the transcendent importance of agriculture over every other branch of industrial interest would be idle, and indeed such is not the purpose of this paper, as the vast subject of the avocation must be conceded by every one acquainted with its nature and giving the matter the least consideration.

"In every branch of business, how important is the convenience and sufficiency of the buildings deemed to be in which it is carried on. When we visit a manufacturing district, where perfection is attempted, we cannot but be struck with the exact attention that is bestowed in rendering the buildings of the mills and

factories perfect in convenience of arrangement, with a view to economy of labour and expense. When we reflect on the importance that is attached to convenience of arrangement in the establishments wherein the produce of the earth is prepared for the immediate use of man, at least equally important must be the convenience and sufficiency of farm buildings—the workshops of agriculture, wherein the means of rendering the soil productive are collected and prepared, wherein the tools with which the husbandman applies the means of fertility are kept, and wherein also depends the health, strength, and usefulness of the most perishable of all machines—the cattle. Who that considers the matter in its true bearing can deny the importance of convenience of arrangement and sufficiency of farm buildings? And yet how often do we find in the rural districts throughout the United Kingdom, the existence of inconvenient arrangement, insufficiency of size, undue proportion, and how frequently is the dilapidation of the stables

and cattle lairs endangering the health and usefulness, nay, even threatening the death of the live stock?

"Even in farm buildings of recent erection, complete convenience of arrangement is found but exceptions in a few cases to general rule. Such does not always arise from parsimony, as in numerous instances farm offices have been built at extravagant expense, where want of convenient arrangement in the dependent relation in the use of one house to that of another, and the want of due compactness of proportion, are glaringly conspicuous. It is frequently to be seen that the barn has been placed in the very situation the most improper it could occupy, and the stables and other feeding places remote from the barn, from which the fodder is supplied.

"A very frequent cause of inconvenient arrangement of farm buildings is making additions without due consideration of a general plan. When extensive repairs are required, and the insufficiency of the buildings of a farm is considerable, it is generally ill-advised economy to begin to repair, and enlarge, as it generally ends in rendering the whole concern extremely inconvenient, unless, which is seldom the case, that the principal offices had been placed and the arrangement of the ground originally planned with a view to future extension of the farmery. Under most circumstances, perfect arrangement can only be secured by rebuilding; and most of the old materials may generally be profitably applied in the construction of the new buildings, especially when new materials can only be procured at a considerable distance."

SILVER CANDELABRA PRESENTED TO MR. ELLMAN, THE AGRICULTURIST.

This handsome Silver Candelabra was presented to John Ellman, Esq., of Glynde, near Lewes, on Tuesday last, by the flockmasters of Sussex

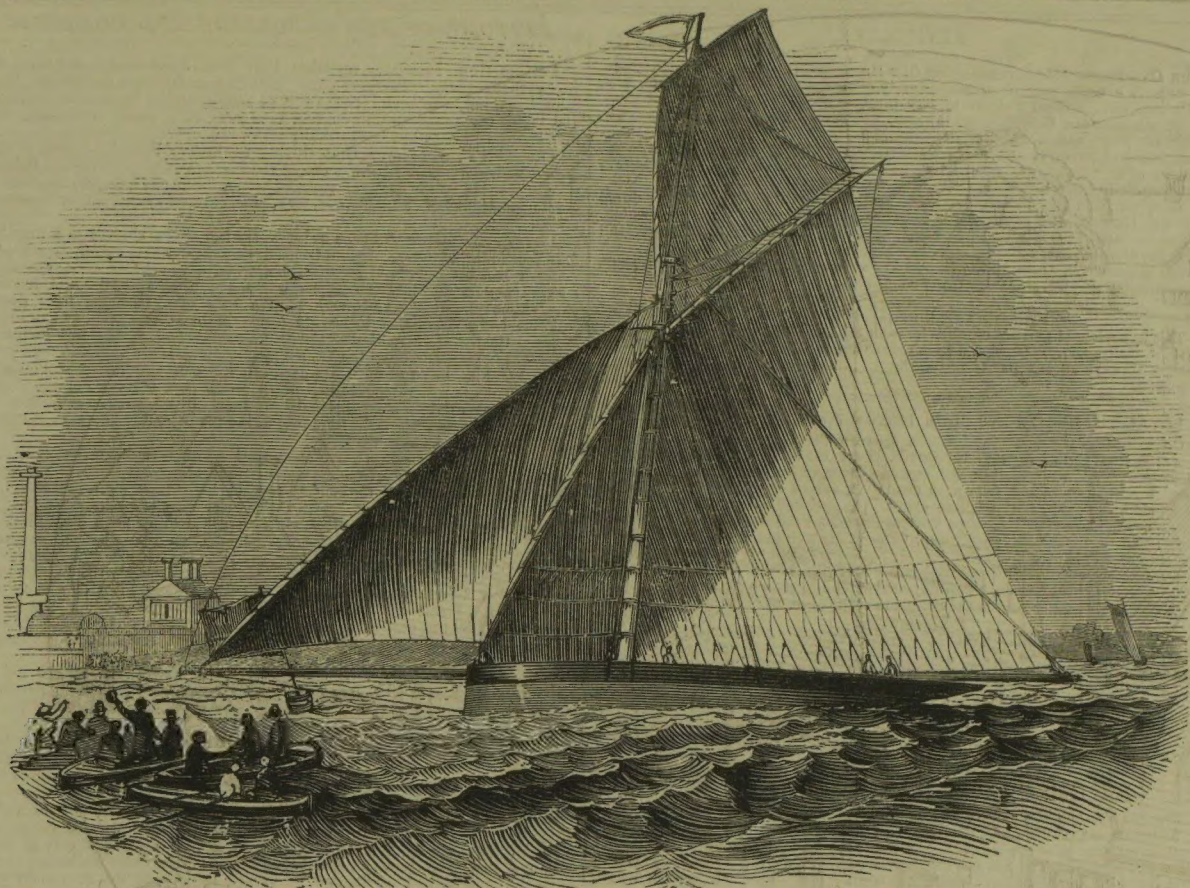


SILVER CANDELABRA PRESENTED TO MR. ELLMAN.

and other friends, as a mark of their respect and esteem for that gentleman, who is so justly celebrated for his breed of pure Southdown sheep. The design of the Candelabra is tasteful and appropriate: it consists of an oak tree, with branches for lights, and a vase for fruit or flowers in the centre; the whole standing upon a triangular base, having, at each angle, an elegant model of a pure Southdown ram. The work has been ably executed by the old-established firm of Robinson and Aumonier, of Leadenhall-street, for Mr. Reeves, of Lewes.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—"THE SECRET."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE METROPOLITAN YACHT CLUB closed its home-season on the 4th inst., and when next we have to talk of the exploits of the R. T. Y. C., it will be from the pleasant shores of the Solent Sea. The final match was not so brilliant a finish as might have been desired. By one of those untoward contingencies so common to water parties, there was plenty of wind stirring before and after the day on which the sailing—or, rather, the drifting—took place; but no sooner was it "all hands up, man sail, than it fell as calm as the dream of a halcyon. It boots not now to revert to the "cats' paws" that puffed up the hopes of the mariners—but inflated nothing else. Five clippers went for the first-class prizes—two in number—to be given to the first and second boats; and there was a very tasteful vase for yachts of the second class. The latter was won by the *Ranger*—in a canter. In the first-class, the *Secret* was the winning craft, the *Two* second. Of the first of these beautiful 25 ton cutters, we have an engraving—the counterfeit presentment of a barque of which it may indeed be said—

She walks the waters like a thing of life.

The crack yachts of this Club are undoubtedly the most exquisite specimens of naval architecture afloat. Not only are they unrivalled as "fresh-water sailers," but, as sea-going vessels, they gave a sample of their quality the year before last, at Cowes, which will not be soon forgotten. On the termination of the last match of the season, many members of the R. T. Y. C. dropped down the river, and ran across the channel to Ostend, where a regatta was announced for three days of the present week.

Those three days were also distinguished by racing of another sort at home; they constituted the July Meeting at Newmarket; a festival, if not quite as popular as race weeks generally are in England, nevertheless, of a very sporting character. Tuesday and Thursday give to the turf a pair of very interesting two-year-old stakes—the July and the Chesterfield; the latter generally taking its "form and pressure" more or less from the former.

The clouds that lowered upon the money market towards the close of last autumn, and still wear a most threatening aspect, of course affected speculations of all sorts, the turf quite as much as any. Thus, while it has taken from meetings where merchants of the odds "most do congregate," the stirring activity they were wont to wear has by no means reached the sport of racing. The great proprietors of race horses do not live and move exclusively with an eye to lucre; they have their being independent of the profits of the ring. For this cause the July week at Newmarket, in which the majority of the issues are almost "for love" was less likely to suffer in its spirit than the business meetings. The weather was alternate cloud and shine, with a temperature that made existence a luxury, after the burning heats of the last two months. The returns, on the

next page, give the results of the racing; its character calls for some especial allusion.

The July week was at least as good as it usually is—the company, perhaps, more numerous than the ordinary average. The two-year-old stock that showed certainly was not good. The lot in the July Stakes was a very indifferent one—the Flying Cossack cutting up little better than a jade. The winner, too, was thought so little of, that the party did not stand a guinea on her. Nevertheless, the two-year-olds that showed must not be taken as a sample of the quality of the whole team in training at head-quarters. Joe Rogers has some very promising young ones, to the eye, and most of the stables have one or two very sightly.

It is likely that, before the October season sets in, or, at all events, before it closes, we shall have seen out something clipping, of which the winter betting may make its hobby-horse. To borrow a City phrase: the impression left by this little meeting was that the turf is "looking up." Though, as already said, speculation was dull and very limited, what was done had a healthy character about it. The railway from Chesterford to Newmarket will be commenced next week, and they calculate on opening it in May next. This will be a great convenience to those visiting the capital of racing, as well as a service to the general economy of the turf—those by whom it lives, and those who live by it.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE annexed illustration is taken from the 5th Scene of the 1st Act of "Twelfth Night," the characters being *Viola* (Miss Cushman), and *Olivia* (Miss Susan Cushman); as lately performed at the Haymarket. The following lines relate to the sketch:—

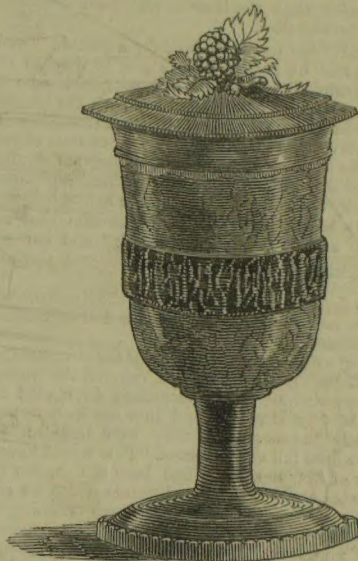
Olivia. Get you to your Lord;
I cannot love him; let him send no more;
Unless, perchance, you come to me again,
To tell me how he takes it. Fare you well:
I thank you for your pains: spend this for me.
Viola. I am no fee'd post, Lady: keep your purse
My master, not myself, lacks recompense.
Love make his heart of flint, that you shall love;
And let your fervour, like my master's, be
Plac'd in contempt! Farewell, fair cruelty!

[Exit.]

THE STRATFORD JUBILEE CUP.

THIS very interesting Shakspearean memorial has just, to use a commercial phrase, often applied to baser matter, "changed hands." On Saturday last, it was disposed of by auction, at the sale of the effects of the late Mr. J. Johnson, of

Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. This cup, it will be remembered, was presented by the Mayor and Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon, in September, 1769, to David Garrick, and used at the Jubilee instituted by him in that month, at the birth-place of England's dramatic bard. Shakspeare, about the year 1609, planted at his native place, a mulberry tree; it had long attained a fulness of growth, produced the most luxuriant fruit, and was the admiration and veneration of every one, till in 1756, the Rev. Francis Gastrell, the occupant of the house,



THE STRATFORD JUBILEE CUP.

from the frequent importunities of travellers, conceived a dislike to the tree, and, in an evil hour, in contempt of the popular adoration, ordered the tree to be felled, and its logs split for fire-wood; a general odium was excited, and a watchmaker named Thomas Sharp, of that town, secured the pieces, and converted the fragments to uses widely different from that to which the tree had been so irreligiously condemned.

The Cup under notice is about eleven inches in height, lined with silver-gilt; a rim of silvergilt round the foot; and the cover is crested with a cluster of mulberries and leaves, also silvergilt. At the Jubilee, Garrick held it, while singing the following lines, composed by him for that occasion, beginning—

Behold this fair goblet, 'twas carved from the tree,
Which, my sweet Shakspeare, was planted by thee;
As a relic, I kiss it, and bow at the shrine—
What comes from thy hand must be ever divine!
All shall yield to the mulberry tree,
Bend to thee, blest mulberry;
Matchless was he who planted thee,
And thou, like him, immortal be.

On the death of Mrs. Garrick, this Cup was, by a decree in Chancery, sold, on May 5, 1825, at Christie's auction-rooms, in King-street, St. James's, for 121 guineas, and then purchased by Mr. Johnson, by whom it was estimated so highly, that the price asked was 200 guineas. Since his death, it was submitted, with other effects, to auction, and put up at a reserved price of 100 guineas; but, no second bidder appearing, the Cup was withdrawn. On Saturday last, it was again submitted for sale, without reserve, and produced £40 8s. 6d.; the purchaser, Mr. Isaacs, of Upper Gower-street.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

A STORY OF LIFE IN THE MIDDLE STATION.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

(Continued from page 14.)

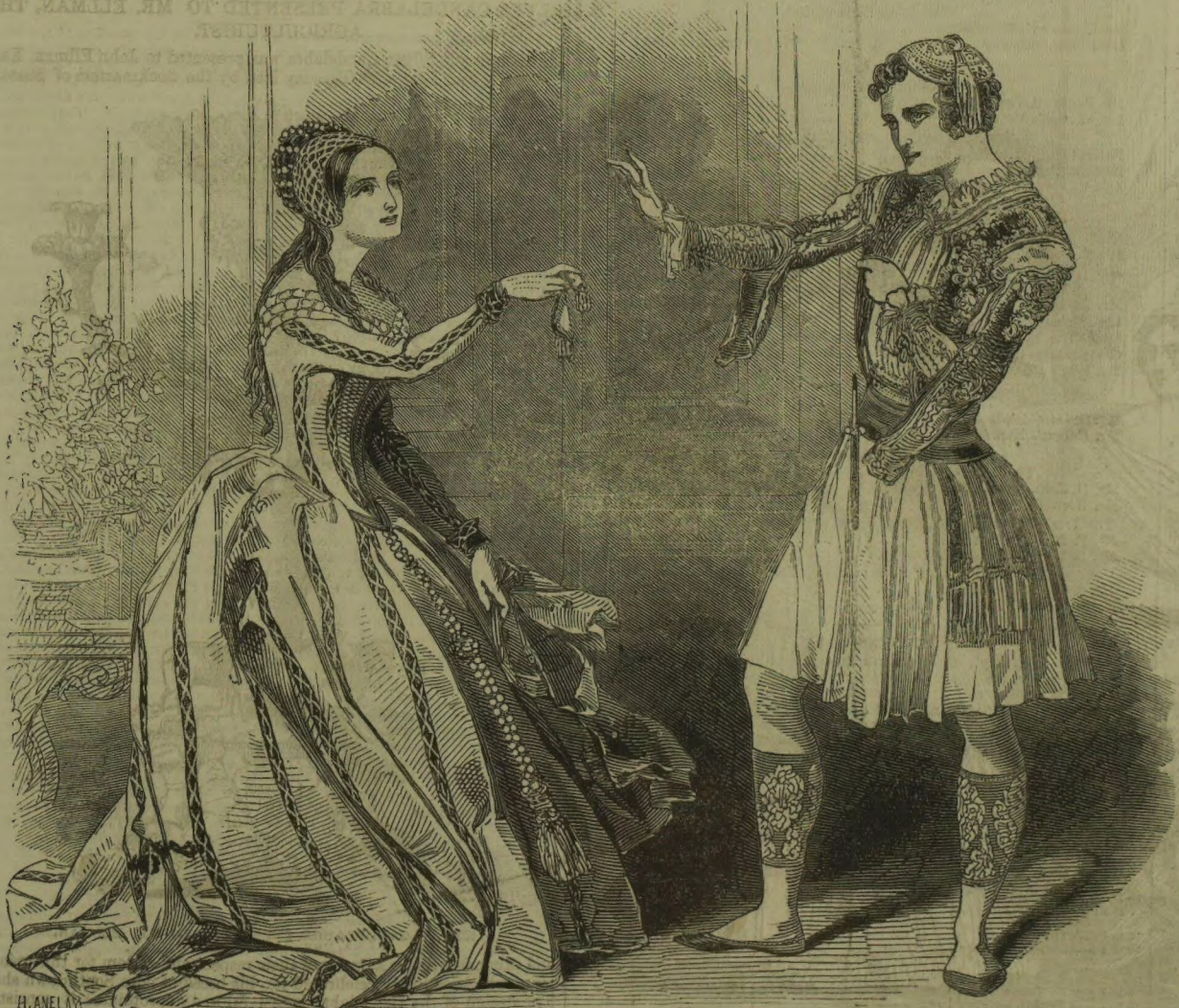
Few people are in London in August who can escape from it; witness the closed up houses and deserted haunts; and I have sometimes thought that the narrow streets, which do furnish ample shade, are even preferable, at such a season, to the squares of "pretension," with their dusty trees, and sickly flowers, and smoke-begrimed sparrows. Well, there was a good deal of shade in the narrow, quiet street where Mrs. Sefton and her son were domiciled; and, all things considered, their apartments were more comfortable than they could have expected. There was a secret essence, however, which they did not pause to analyse—that, nevertheless, had a great deal to do in the matter. Perfect love, and perfect freedom, will make a very rude Home a Happy one.

The season of the year too when "every one" was out of town, prevented a great deal of prying curiosity on the part of butterfly acquaintances, and the widow had time to select some two or three friends from the throng, of that rare quality which endures the test of adversity. Trevor, meanwhile, indulged more than one project which was to add to their narrow means; and really as the days shortened and autumn glided into early winter, it was surprising how cheerful, and how apparently reconciled to reverse of fortune, they became.



Mrs. Sefton knew that a great portion of the house in which they dwelt was occupied by a family of the name of Clifford, a widow and three daughters; but it was reserved for an accident to bring about an acquaintance between them. What she knew of them previously to this event was not altogether in their favour. It was seldom that many days passed over without the shrill, shrewish tones of the elder lady's voice being distinctly audible either in the solo of a scold or the duetto or trio of a quarrel. Sometimes, it must be owned, the younger voices were distinguished in some indignant rejoinder; but, more commonly their part of the performance consisted in sobs and tears. The servant of the house had volunteered the intelligence that Miss Clifford was "a picture painter," that Miss Susan "acted at the play-house," and that Miss Margaret, the youngest daughter, "went out teaching."

Brief but suggestive enough history of aspiration and disappointment of struggling and suffering! One night, just as Mrs. Sefton and her son were on the point of re-



MISS CUSHMAN AS "VIOLA," AND MISS SUSAN CUSHMAN AS OLIVIA, IN "TWELFTH NIGHT," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE

tiring to rest, a cab drove up to the door, and a loud knock, followed by a faint scream, and then the confusion of several voices, proclaimed that something unusual had taken place. The fourth rate actress commonly returned on foot, and appearing, as she generally did, in the afternoon, it was earlier than the hour at which she usually reached home. But she it was nevertheless.

"You must carry her up. Oh, send for a doctor!" were words that aroused Trevor, and he rushed down stairs in time to offer assistance that was very gratefully accepted. The poor girl, who could not put her foot to the ground, was suffering much from the ineffectual attempts of her sisters to carry her; but Trevor Sefton raised her in his arms as if she had been a child, and, without further change of posture, laid her on the sofa in the drawing-room. In a few hurried words he explained who he was, and that he belonged to the medical profession; and offered services which, by the patient at least, were most gladly received.

The mother looked at him with an expression that seemed to say, "So young—so wise! I don't believe it;" and her silly thankless questions, and busy ignorant interference, hindered the examination of the injured ankle not a little.

I must try to describe that large and strangely-furnished room, as it appeared by the unwholesome light of two tallow candles of unequal length and thickness.

The first thing which struck the eye was the circumstance of the dark and dingy small-patterned paper which covered the walls, having been made the background of various drawings in chalk! chiefly of the human face or figure, and nearly, and in some instances quite, the size of life; though, for the most part, they were little more than outline sketches, but outlines full of expression. Few would have thought that a woman's soul, or woman's hand, had been the creator here; so little was there indicated of the things or thoughts which we are accustomed to associate with a feminine nature. Figures writhing in anguish—features distorted by the most intense and fearful passions—and a greater number, still, of groups or "studies," in which the very soul of melancholy seemed to have taken refuge. Only one solitary figure was there of a cheerful aspect, and this was a rough, but most powerfully expressive figure of Faith standing tip-toe on a globe, with rapt and uplifted gaze, and the drapery of a severed veil around her. A strange effect was accidentally produced by this drawing being partially executed over a half-erased group, in darker chalk, of the demoniac class; so that, to the eye of fancy, Faith—though intended for a separate study—seemed to be soaring from a world strewn with images of horror and of woe.

The floor of that large and lofty room was only partially carpeted, and the furniture was scanty and ill-assorted; with those ghastly figures gleaming on every side—has the reader made a picture of the place.

On a sofa, drawn near the dying embers of the fire, lay the sufferer—a dark-haired, bright-eyed girl, of three or four-and-twenty. There she lay, in a tawdry, flimsy, spangled dress, with large ornaments of mock jewels on her neck and arms, and the rouge but partially washed from her cheeks by the tears which had been wrung from her eyes by intense bodily anguish.

"I told you how it would be; I knew there would be some accident in the scene of the Broken Bridge," exclaimed Mrs. Clifford in tones of evident anger, though she would have told you she was angry for, not with her daughter: "you should have refused to go on in the state it was; and what could they have done then I should like to know?"

"Have found plenty others who were less particular; and when Saturday came—oh, mamma, you should not blame me."

"But I do blame you for being imposed on. But my children are the greatest idiots where their own interests are concerned."

"Hish!" was murmured gently by one who had with much self-command made herself silently useful, but had spoken little; this was the youngest sister, who raised her finger to her lip, and bent over the couch almost to poor Susan's ear.

"But, Margaret," interrupted the sufferer, in a subdued voice. "I know, dear; or, if I do not, you shall tell me by-and-by." And, pressing her hand, she quieted her more impetuous sister for the time.

Absorbed in the examination of the injured limb—and Susan's ankle was not only severely sprained and bruised, but she had been otherwise hurt by her fall when the scenery gave way, and she was precipitated from a height of ten feet—Trevor Sefton had scarcely noticed the younger sister; but her voice was so sweet, so full of character, that his attention was arrested by it.

Margaret Clifford was about the middle height—that best height for grace and ease of carriage—with low shoulders, small hands, and a supple, girlish figure. Her features were good, though she was rather too pale. Perhaps it was this pallor which gave a tinge of melancholy to the countenance. As for her eyes, you could not easily make out the colour, they were so shaded by dark lashes—very much darker than her hair. She was about twenty. This was the young lady who "went out teaching"—the daily governess.

After applying the proper remedies, and recommending, with some emphasis, that the patient should be kept extremely quiet, and not be annoyed or disturbed on any account, he took his departure. But, of course, in the morning, he paid an early visit of enquiry.

His patient was doing well, and now, arrayed in a neat and simple morning gown, she looked like a gentlewoman. There is an intuitive knowledge and perception of character that is sometimes possessed by the very young, and sometimes not by the very old; for it is quite a mistake to suppose that wisdom of any sort must come as a natural inheritance to age. It was by a power of this sort that Trevor Sefton soon perceived that the young actress was a warm impulsive being; eager for praise, but more eager still for affection; capable of being moulded to high and noble purposes, but, alas! like all such natures, capable of being warped to the opposite extreme.

The sweetest flowers that grow, they which open to the sunshine, which nestle the bee, and which shed their odoriferous wealth in lavish profusion, are the very ones which require the softest training; are the very ones which may be taught to twine around the porch of a happy home, or to creep to the student's window. Alas! as well to trail across the tomb, or cling to the ruin, or be trampled in the mire.

Trevor could not refrain from noticing the drawings on the wall, which were seen to greater advantage by daylight.

"Ah, poor Hester!" exclaimed Susan; "it is her only pleasure to draw these strange figures. I think it relieves her mind; and better display these horrible fancies here, than give such expressions to the portraits she paints."

"Your sister then takes likenesses," said Trevor, interrogatively, though he knew the fact.

"Yes, when she can find sitters: for, Mr. Sefton, we are all very poor, and that is the only thing Hester can do. She has not patience or method enough to paint pictures which might sell. But her miniatures are not good; we all know that, and she says it herself. Though she declares the people all look so heavy and stupid, that she cannot help giving them some sort of expression. Often, she says, the expression they would have if their natural feelings were laid bare. Indeed, sometimes she maintains there is a likeness when no one else can see it. But you must pity poor Hester, Mr. Sefton, not blame her: much sorrow has shaken her brain."

It was during a temporary absence of Mrs. Clifford from the room that the conversation had taken this half-confidential and melancholy turn; it became sufficiently common-place so soon as she returned.

Presently Hester herself came in, to seek for a palette and various drawing materials, and replied to Trevor's salutation quietly, but with perfect grace and propriety. He noticed, however, that her style of dress was very singular. She was attired in the hideous fashion which prevailed about the years 1832 and 1833—the short petticoats—the enormous sleeves, and horrid equipments altogether. This was peculiarly strange, in an artist who, whatever her taste for portraying the stern and grand might be, must have revolted from vulgar hideousness.

Well might they say "poor" Hester! She lived in a dream of the past, and had never had courage to fling aside a fashion which belonged to the time when she had seemed very fair to the eyes of One on earth.

Few would have connected a story of romance with that pale, haggard woman of thirty? But Trevor Sefton was of the few; and by that same intuitive knowledge to which I have before alluded, and whose best name is sympathy, he felt assured some history of the heart belonged to her.

There is no wonder he felt more than commonly interested in the family whose acquaintance he had made so strangely. And though, on this occasion, he did not see the youngest daughter—now engaged in her daily duties—she was by no means forgotten in his speculations.

(To be Continued.)

FINE ARTS.

THE CAB-HORSE (St. James's).—THE CAB-HORSE (St. Giles's). Bally, Brothers. This is a noble pair of prints, cleverly engraved from paintings by Mr. J. F. Herring, sen., Animal Painter to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. First we have the Cab Horse of the man of fashion—the "gwey cab-horse" of Balwer's play; and a magnificent creature he stands, in all the pride and consciousness of strength and finely proportioned limb. A pet spaniel and an exquisite of a "tiger" are appropriate accessories to this admirable portrait of aristocratic horseflesh.

Turn we from this picture to that—the Cab-Horse of St. Giles's, also painted by Mr. Herring, and equal in life-like characteristics to its proud companion. Here too are "Cabby" and his dog, and a very flesh and blood helper—all realities of stable-life.

The engraver in these prints has well preserved Mr. Herring's skill in equine portraiture; they are most effectively coloured.

PYRRHUS THE FIRST.—Bally, Brothers.

This is a splendid portrait of the Winner of the last Derby Stakes, the property of John Gully, Esq. It is painted by Mr. Herring, sen., and is allowed to present, most faithfully, all the points of the racer. It is well engraved, and spiritedly coloured.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH FOR THREE SILVER CUPS.

On Saturday, the last grand match between the yachts of members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club came off on the river, the prizes being three splendid pieces of plate—viz., one large silver-gilt cup and cover, of very elegant design, ornamented with flowers and foliage in dead gold, valued at sixty guineas, for the first boat of the first class; a silver claret jug, enriched with marine figures in alto relievo, in dead silver, value thirty guineas, for the second boat of the first class; and a smaller silver-gilt cup, value thirty guineas, for the first boat of the second class.

The distance appointed to be sailed was from Erith, round a flag buoy moored off Chapman's Head beacon, below Gravesend, and to return to Greenwich. The following yachts, belonging to the members of the club, were entered:—

FIRST CLASS.			
Yachts.	Tons.	Owners' Names.	Port.
Belvidere	25	Lord A. Paget	London.
Ino	25	H. Gibson, Esq.	London.
Secret	25	J. W. Smith, Esq.	London.
Vixen	25	J. Heighington, Esq. ..	London.
Prima Donna	25	T. Harvey, Esq.	Colchester.
SECOND CLASS.			
Ranger	12	E. W. Roberts, Esq.	London.
Sea Nymph	10	C. Wheeler, Esq.	Southampton.
Enchantress	11	Atkinson, Esq.	Weymouth.
Woo Pet	12	J. W. Gordon, Esq.	London.
Waterwitch	8	F. Strickland, Esq.	London.

The *Sea Nymph* and the *Waterwitch* did not start. At twenty-six minutes past twelve precisely the Commodore directed the signal gun for starting to be fired, and in less time than we take to write it, a beautiful start was effected. The *Ino* was first under canvass, but the *Belvidere* was the first that paid round and got off with the lead. The *Vixen*, on getting away, drifted on the *Prima Donna*, but they speedily cleared, and the little squadron stood down the Erith Reach in the following order, with a very light wind drawing nearly from the south:—the *Belvidere* first, followed by the *Ino*, the *Secret* third, and the *Vixen* and *Prima Donna* last. After passing Greenwich the breeze fell, and the boats did little more than drift with the tide. When the boats were off Gravesend the *Ranger* had passed all her competitors but the *Ino*; the *Secret* had also stolen up, and was now running with the *Belvidere* for the third place. The *Enchantress*, *Prima Donna*, and *Vixen* were half a mile astern.

Below Gravesend, the *Belvidere* shifted her topsail, and the *Ino* soon after followed her example. In this reach the *Secret* passed to windward of the *Ino*, while crossing on opposite tacks. Off Coal-house Point, the Commodore, finding that the yachts could not reach the beacon off Chapman's Head, the wind and tide being now against them, gave the signal for them to sail round the steamer and return. The *Secret* and the *Ino* were now close together; the latter having a slight advantage, made a short board to windward, and, putting about, was so close under the stern of the *Secret*, that it was with the utmost difficulty they could prevent the *Ino's* bowsprit from running over the quarter of the *Secret*. Both boats passed in quick succession round the steamer, and were hailed with loud cheers by the company on board. The following is the order, and the time in which they went round:—

	min. sec.
1. Secret	10 20 before four o'clock.
2. Ino	10 40 ditto
3. Belvidere	4 25 ditto
4. Ranger	2 23 ditto
5. Prima Donna	2 20 past four o'clock.
6. Enchantress	5 0 ditto
7. Vixen	11 3 ditto

The boats came in as under:—

	min. sec.
1. The Secret	10 15 before seven o'clock.
2. The Ino	0 25 ditto
3. Belvidere	2 30 past seven o'clock.
4. Ranger	20 45 ditto
5. Prima Donna	27 15 ditto

The *Vixen* and *Enchantress* did not come up.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.
Lord Lonsdale's b c by Bay Middleton, out of Miss Milner (A. Day) 1
Mr. P. P. Rolt's Evening (Holmes) 2
The July Stakes of 50 sovs each.
Sir J. Hawley's sister to Deer Chase (Sly) 1
Colonel Peel's Vert Vert (Nat) 2
The betting was flat and the weather cold, but the attendance was quite as full as is usually seen at a July Meeting.

WEDNESDAY.

Purse of £50.
Sir J. Hawley's Bravissimo (Chapple) 1
Mr. Gurney's Cantley (Pettit) 2
The Town Plate of £50.
Sir J. Hawley's Bravissimo (Butler) 1
Lord Lonsdale's Joy (Bartholomew) 2

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.
Mr. Pettit's Alvanley 1
Mr. Watson's Libation 2
The Chesterfield Stakes.
Nerissa 1
Ibrahim Pacha 2
Won by a neck. Seven ran.

WORCESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Severn Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.
Mr. E. Peel's Spithhead (H. Bradley, jun.) 1
Mr. J. Thompson's Hope 2
The Two-year-old Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 25 added.
Mr. E. Griffith's Lady Lift (Marlow) 1
Lord Caledon's f by Simoom, out of Pergamaon 2
The Worcester Stakes of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.
Captain Harcourt's The Druid (Duncan) 1
Mr. Parr's Dulcet 2
Won easy.

The Members' Purse of £50. Heats.
Mr. G. Dumble's Rosin the Bear (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Collett's Nannie 2

WEDNESDAY.

The Selling Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.
Mr. H. Johnstone's Blind Hookey (Marlow) 1
Mr. Barton's Princess Olga 2
The Tradesmen's Cup of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each.
Mr. T. Parr's Dulcet (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. B. Collett's Pal 2
The City Members' Plate of £50. Heats, Two Miles.
Mr. Shelmerville's Rolla (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. W. Smith's Master Downes 2

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—John Day's stable was in immense force this afternoon, two of them figuring proudly at the "head of the poll;" at Newmarket and Liverpool, two being nearly, if not actually, first favourites for the St. Leger and Derby, and a fifth second favourite for the great race to come off at Goodwood! Camera Obscura, the property of the leader of the Protectionists, was also an immense favourite; but the betting, in other respects, although it touched upon a great number of favourites, was not at all brisk. We subjoin a rather lengthy "price current":—

JULY STAKES.		
5 to 4 on Cossack (t)	5 to 1 agst Galata filly	8 to 1 agst Oxygen filly
LIVERPOOL CUP.		
5 to 2 agst Mendicant (t)	12 to 1 agst Telemachus (t)	28 to 1 agst As-You-Like-It
10 to 1 My Mary	15 to 1 Highwayman	18 to 1 Premier (t)
10 to 1 Sazzy (t)	16 to 1 Intrepid	20 to 1 Poynton
12 to 1 The Conjuror (t)	16 to 1 Rowena	
GOODWOOD STAKES.		
Even on 11 agst the field	25 to 1 agst Jenny Wren	25 to 1 agst Footstool (t)
9 to 1 agst Camera Obscura (taken)	25 to 1 Pettimer	25 to 1 Connaught Ranger (taken)
25 to 1 —————	25 to 1 —————	25 to 1 —————
10 to 1 The Hero	25 to 1 Orion	25 to 1 Red Rover
20 to 1 Jonathan Wild	25 to 1 Glossy	30 to 1 Bro. to Sir Henry
40 to 1 agst Akbar (t)		
ST. LEGER.		
5 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes	8 to 1 agst Brocardo (t)	30 to 1 agst Woodpecker
5 to 1 Pyrrhus the First	10 to 1 —————	
DERBY.		
40 to 1 agst Van Tromp (t freely)	40 to 1 agst Cossack (t freely)	50 to 1 agst Halo (t freely)
40 to 1 —————	50 to 1 —————	50 to 1 Bingham (t)

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Hungary mention that fires daily broke out in every part of that country. Two towns, Liebitz and Durand, in the Carpathian Mountains, had greatly suffered. In the first 22 houses, and in the second upwards of 100, beside the Lutheran Church, had been reduced to ashes. There was every appearance that they had been wilfully set on fire.

The *Hull Packet* states that during the heavy thunder-storm of last week a shower of frogs fell from one of the surcharged clouds over the Humber, several dropped on the decks of vessels navigating the river, and a portion of the coast near Killingholme Lights was, for a time, covered by myriads of the strange arrivals.

The *Impartial de Smyrne* relates that a short time ago a man was found dead at Mytelene, with his head very nearly severed from his body. Another had been arrested on suspicion, when a Roumeliot came voluntarily forward and acknowledged that he was the murderer, under the following superstitious impression:—Having been a long time suffering from disease, he twice had a vision that he should recover if he killed a man, and drank his blood. He therefore went into the fields, and seeing a shepherd eating his breakfast, he took from him the knife he was using, and plunged it into his heart.

Paragraphs have of late appeared in some of the journals, declaring that the cholera was raging in Persia so violently that the third of the population had been carried off by this malady. Late intelligence, however, from that country announces that, so far from that being the case, the sanitary condition of Persia is at present most satisfactory.

It is stated from St. Petersburg, that news had been received from the interior of Russia of a tremendous hurricane along the banks of the Volga, which destroyed between 100,000 and 150,000 chetwerts of flour, rye, wheat, linseed, &c., which were destined for St. Petersburg. The loss is very great.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles states from Rome, 28th ult., that the Pope is seriously occupied with the question of a political amnesty, and that he already possesses the public confidence as to the benevolence of his intentions. The only anxiety felt was as to the person who shall receive the important appointment of Secretary of State. Nothing positive was known on the 28th on that subject. It was reported that the Pope, in order to avoid giving offence to any party in the appointment of a Secretary of State, had resolved for the present to appoint a Commission of the Government, representing all the opinions of the Conclaves.

The Duke de Bordeaux has arrived at Frohsdorf, where he has joined the Duchess d'Angoulême. It appears that the rumours in circulation concerning the precarious state of the Duchess' health are destitute of foundation.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that a rupture is imminent between Persia and Turkey. Persia insists on Bagdad being restored to her, and an expedition against the town is not improbable. It is said that the Sultan is not averse to hostilities.

A letter from Vienna gives an account of the destruction of the village of Lichtenwerth, near that capital, by incendiaries. A rural judge having been elected by the aristocratic party, the peasants, in their rage, set fire to his house, but, by a change of the wind, the flames spread to the other buildings, and the authors of this wicked act became the greater sufferers by it. Previously to the election, they had threatened to perpetrate the atrocity, but no attention had been paid to the menaces.

The *New Rotterdam Courant* publishes in its number of July 2, a letter addressed to Mr. Turing, Consul of Great Britain at Rotterdam. This letter was written in consequence of a statement in the French journal *La Presse*, that the eldest son of Sir Robert Peel, first Secretary of the British Legation at Switzerland, had been lately arrested, and cast into prison at London, for the non-payment of bills of exchange given for debts incurred at the gaming-table. Mr. Turing, in refutation of so odious an imputation, states that he has a letter from Mr. Peel, dated Berne, June 20, last; Mr. Peel, far from being in prison at London for bills, was in the exercise of his functions as Secretary to the Legation at Berne.

A Vienna letter of the 28th ult., in a Frankfort journal, mentions a report that the States of Lower Austria have requested the Government to abolish all the taxes on articles of consumption, and substitute for them a direct tax upon property.

The three hundredth anniversary of the birth of the illustrious astronomer, Tycho Brahe, was celebrated with great pomp on the 21st ult., at the island of Ilveen, near Copenhagen. A great number of steamers filled with passengers arrived from the capital on the occasion. The total number of visitors was estimated at 8000, viz., 5000 Danes, 1000 Norwegians, and 2000 Swedes. In the evening there was a banquet, at which 2000 persons were seated.

A Frankfort letter of the 5th states that the Treaty of Reciprocity between England and Prussia against literary piracy has been ratified. The principal clauses of the treaty are as follow:—"The rights of publishers in both countries are to be the same, but dramatic works are not included in this provision. The import duties in England on Prussian books are to be reduced; no works contrary to morality are to be admitted in either country. The treaty is to have its course from the 1st of September next, for five years, and to continue, unless a year's notice be given on either side of a wish to annul it.

The Belgian papers state that the Treaty of Commerce between Holland and Belgium was concluded and signed on the 4th instant.

A letter from Amsterdam states that in consequence of the increased intercourse between that city and Rotterdam, the Government has determined, notwithstanding the railway communication existing between those two places by the Hague, to have a direct line established.

The Royal Academy has sent a donation of £50 towards the fund for the relief of the widow and family of the late Mr. Haydon.

The Grand Council of Geneva has terminated the discussion on the instructions to be given to the Deputies whom it sends to the Diet. The proposition to declare the affair of the Jesuits a federal question has been rejected in the same proportion as last year. As to what concerns the alliance of the seven Catholic cantons, the deputation of Geneva will not pronounce at present.

From a parliamentary return it appears that the commission to inquire into the potato disease cost £19,000.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. O'Connell was at the meeting of the Repeal Association, last Monday, and made a long speech, amidst vociferous cheering. He said it was clear that they had arrived at a period which might be productive of much good or of much evil. Everything depended on their own exertions, and the real question was, whether the Association itself would not disorganize the great cause by any proceedings which it might institute itself. They witnessed the defeat of one of the most powerful Ministries that England had ever seen. Sir Robert Peel, at the commencement of his career, had a majority of one hundred in the House of Commons, backed, he might say, by the entire House of Lords. Yet that Government, powerful as it was, had vanished, he might almost say, into thin air. The fall of Sir R. Peel, strange as it might be, was one of the most graceful acts of his whole political life, he might add dynasty. He resigned power not to advance any particular interest, or to promote any private motives; not to increase his own fortune, or to augment his titles or dignity. He lost power in a struggle to feed the hungry—to elevate the condition of the artisan. He took a stand on the part of the people, and against the combined aristocracy of the kingdom. The part which Sir Robert Peel took was a glorious part, and deserved the unbounded praise of the empire. It was certainly a cheering spectacle to witness such disinterestedness and philanthropy in a statesman of the present day. What was their duty? What was the course which the Irish people ought to pursue under present circumstances? The wonderful success which had attended the persevering and untiring exertions of the Anti Corn-law League ought to inspire them with new hopes and fresh expectations that the object on which they were bent might not unreasonably be expected. The success of Cobden was the triumph of moral force—a principle which he might say was first acted upon by the people of Ireland. The Chartists, on the contrary, had adopted physical force, and what had become of them? They were not in existence. The Corn-Laws then were repealed, and their repeal was mainly owing to the Liberal Irish Members. The people of England were, therefore, bound in gratitude to assist the Irish people in obtaining measures of amelioration; it remained to be seen whether they would. The honourable gentlemen then proceeded to review the proceedings in Parliament, consequent on the Coercion Bill, and the circumstances which led to its defeat, and then dwelt at some length on the early history of the Repeal agitation, and averred that its primary object, in raising that cry, was for the purpose of extracting justice from England. It was with a similar view that he established the Precursor Society. He came to Ireland to tell them, first, that he intended, at the earliest possible moment in the next session of Parliament, to bring under the consideration of the Legislature the question of the Repeal of the Union. Secondly, he required the Association to declare what acts they conceived to be necessary for placing the people of the two countries on an equal footing in point of civil rights. Thirdly, he required their sentiments on a law to alter the relations between landlord and tenant. Fourthly, he wished means to be taken for restoring the influence of the Association throughout the country. Fifthly, he insisted on an immediate attention to the registry, particularly in such places as were likely soon to become vacant; and, sixthly, that the Committee of the Association should fix upon such candidates to fill the vacancies as they consider proper. After reiterating the objects of eleven Acts of Parliament which he claimed as a matter of justice for Ireland, Mr. O'Connell said that he was very moderate in his demands. He only wanted one to make up the dozen; he was like the school-boy who wrote to his mother, "send me eleven shirts to make up the dozen," (laughter); he had the eleven shirts. It might be said that if England granted all these measures he would give up Repeal. In the first place, he was not giving up Repeal, and he would never give it up.—The rent was £114 9s.

CRICKET.—The match—Sussex v. Kent—terminated on Saturday afternoon, in favour of Kent, by a single innings and three runs. Subjoined are the numbers scored on the game, which lasted three days, and attracted some thousands to Box's Cricket Ground.—Kent, 331; Sussex, 187.

ROYAL HARWICH YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of this distinguished club, of which J. H. W. P. Smith Pigott, Esq., R.N.S., is now Commodore, hoisting his flag in his own vessel, the *Gangway*, 70 tons, will come off in Harwich Harbour on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th inst.

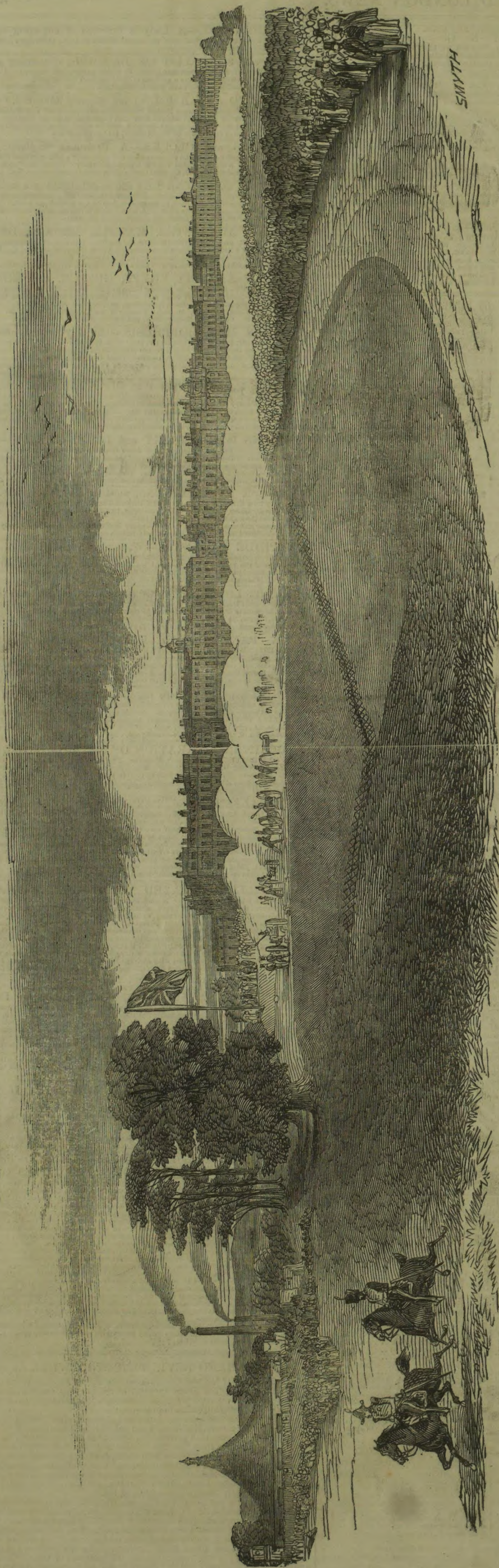
The regattas at Havre are fixed for the 25th and 29th of the present month.

The Review did not take place until the afternoon, after Ibrahim Pacha had inspected the laboratory, the foundry and the carriage department, at Woolwich. His Highness and suite then partook of a *dinner* at the mess-room; on leaving which the Pacha walked to the mortar and howitzer battery, where he witnessed some excellent practice with shells, fired at a flag-staff eight hundred and fifty yards distant on Woolwich-common. Lieutenant-Colonel Grant had the command of the practice, and the details were executed under the directions of Major Rowland, Major Clarke, Major Furness, and Captain Mee, with Lieutenants Smyth, Waller, Colclough, Greville, and Bent.

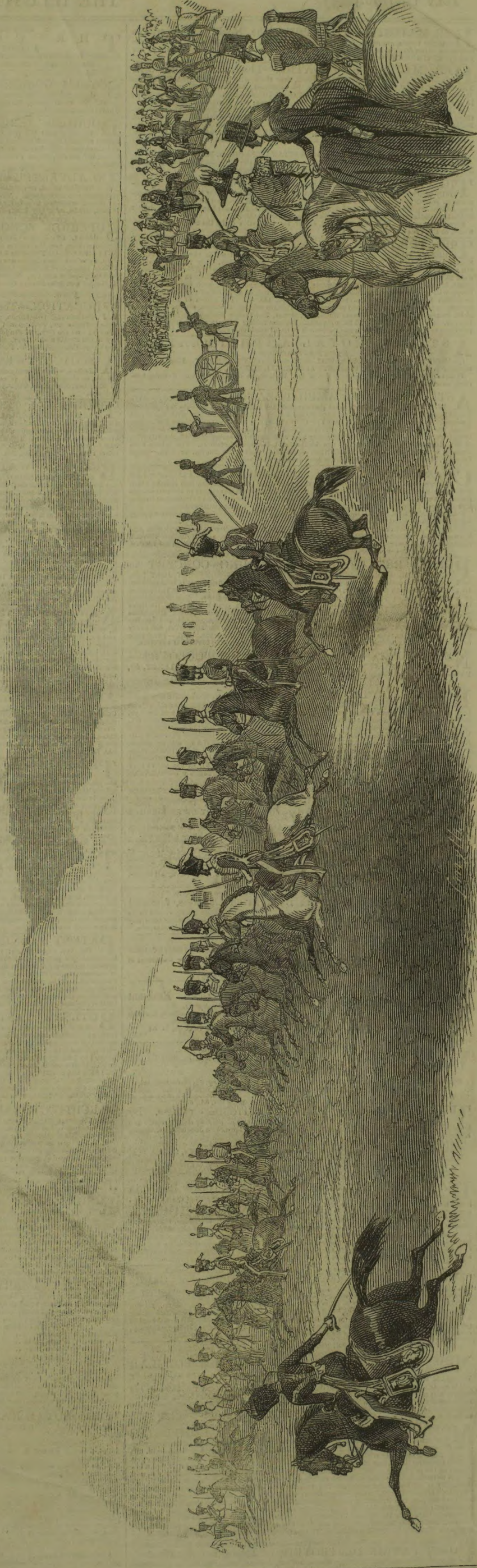
From the mortar and howitzer battery His Highness went to witness the Repository exercises carried on by Captain Cuppage's company, and the recruits going through the course, and then entered the Rotunda, where he witnessed the numerous models of almost every important fortification, and all Her Majesty's dockyards, and sundry descriptions of arms used in ancient and modern warfare.

At four o'clock, the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Colonel Wyldie, C.B., and the field batteries, under the command of Colonel Cleaveland, arrived on the Common; and on Ibrahim Pacha coming on the ground, he proceeded with the commandant, along the front and up the rear of the troops and batteries. They afterwards marched past at a walk and trot, and the Horse Artillery at full gallop, and then went through the exercises and manoeuvres of a field-day in excellent style and in review order.

GRAND ARTILLERY REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.



SHELL PRACTICE AT THE FLAG-STAFF, ON WOOLWICH COMMON.



HORSE ARTILLERY AND FIELD BATTERIES—IBRAHIM PACHA AND STAFF.